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SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1861.

For Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.

For "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Our subscribers will please remit us no more postage stamps of the kind now in use, as this species of currency will become stump-tail on Wednesday, the 28th inst., after which date we can neither sell, use nor exchange them. The new style of stamps will be received in payment of subscription.

MISSOURI.

Our accounts from Missouri this morning are full of interest. Jefferson City—the point of immediate danger—is garrisoned by over 6,000 men. Other reinforcements are rapidly arriving. Gov. Gamble calls for 12,000 Union volunteers, (6,000 from each military district,) and will have them. The combined efforts of the military and civil authorities will presently have in the field an army that will make short work of McCulloch. Our prospects in Missouri are now on the high road to success, although success may not be obtained without a struggle.

FORTRESS MONROE.

General Wool, at Fortress Monroe, realizes the public expectations. He seems to have settled into his new duties with all the ease of an experienced officer. Already our army is said to feel the new impulse of a master mind. Gen. Butler will remain, being arraigned more particularly to the volunteer forces outside the fort, while Gen. Wool directs the operations of the whole. It is a slight matter, to be sure, but we like the way Gen. Wool has of making the enemy at Sewall's Point the target in his practice with the Big Union Gun. He gave them a taste of the Rip Raps in fine old style, the other day.

MAYOR BERRET.

Justice has at length been done in the case of Mayor J. R. Berret, of Washington, and at last accounts he was en route to New York, to keep company with the Baltimore prisoners in Fort Lafayette. If their conduct had been dangerous and pernicious, his has been not less so; for it has been by an officer holding intimate relations with the Federal Government, and who has dared to counsel and encourage treason within the very shadow of the National Capitol. In making this disposition of him, we are spared the further disgrace of a Mayor, at the seat of Government, refusing to take the oath of fealty to that Government.

ENORMOUS RECEIPTS OF GRAIN.

The receipts of Flour and Grain by the railroads leading from the West, during the past six days, were as follows:

Flour, brls	31,800
Wheat, bu	765,863
Corn, bu	1,209,373
Oats, bu	95,753
Rye, bu	9,151
Barley, bu	2,050

Reducing the flour to wheat, the entire receipts of grain during the week, (which does not include the receipts by the three Eastern railroads) amount to 2,333,089 bushels.

Compared with former years this is the largest amount of grain ever received in any one week in the history of our grain trade. There were several weeks in the months of August and September of last year when the amount of wheat received was larger, but of wheat and corn together, we have no parallel for the last week.

The shipments of all kinds of grain by Lake last week, including flour, were equal to 1,183,414 bushels—so that there is an accumulation to the amount of grain in store during the week of 1,100,000 bushels.

WANTED—MORE GRAIN WAREHOUSES.

There are now in this city fourteen grain warehouses, with a storage capacity of upwards of four millions of bushels. Within the past year two large houses were built, of a capacity of 700,000 bushels each, and it was thought when these were finished that no more would be needed for a year or two. But, here we are with our warehouses all full, or so nearly full that canal boats have to be detained in the river loaded—there being no storage room for their grain. And this, too, when we have only begun to move the new crops, and the country yet full of old corn and other grain. It is evident that if our railroads desire to carry grain to their fullest capacity, they will have to take immediate steps towards erecting more warehouses, and it would be advisable also to erect warehouses for canal grain along the various branches of our rivers.

While writing on this subject, we would also call attention to the necessity there exists for a reduction of the rates of storage. At present they are as follows:—2c per bushel for the first twenty days, (including elevating and shipping) and ½c per bushel for every ten days thereafter. When the farmer is receiving $1.00 per bushel for wheat, and 50c per bushel for corn, he may be able to afford such rates of storage; but when corn is sold at 10a12c per bushel, and wheat at 45a50c, the above rates are severely felt. We would not, however, refer to this at all, were it not a fact patent to all, that for the past two years, these warehouses have been earning most extravagant profits to their owners—earnings which cannot be equalled in a legitimate way in any other business. One house in the city during the past month, we are informed, has netted $1,600 per day, and from some houses, the net profits of each cannot be less than $150,000 per annum.

In times like these, when the price of almost everything is much lower than usual—especially produce—our warehousemen ought to be content with a lower rate of storage. They can well afford to do so, and even then they will be making more money than any other class of men in the produce or any other trade.

Our railroads, however, must either build more warehouses, or stop carrying grain.

SCARCITY OF VESSELS ON THE LAKES—HIGH FREIGHTS.

The experience of the past two years proves most conclusively that the number of vessels on the great lakes is quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the growing trade of the Northwest; and the consequence is that enormous rates of freight are exacted by vessel owners, to the great loss of farmers and others interested in agricultural prosperity. Last year, from the middle of August up to the close of navigation, the rates charged for carrying a bushel of wheat from this point to Buffalo, ranged from 12 to 18c, and during the past week as high as 16 1-4c was paid. The consequence of this has been, that although the price of wheat advanced in New York about 5c per bushel, the [illegible] declined here from 10 to 11c, and No. [illegible] Spring wheat sunk as low as 60c. To [illegible] to ship corn to New York [illegible] is simply ridiculous. The farmer in [illegible] Illinois takes up a New York paper and [illegible] that there is a good [illegible] demand for corn at that port, at 50 [illegible] but when he [illegible] 10c per bushel—the additional 40c being swallowed up in freights, commissions, &c.—so that while the agriculturist is losing money every time he sells a bushel of produce, the carrier is making a handsome fortune. For instance, a good sized schooner, capable of carrying 20,000 bushels of corn costs about $18,000. Five cents per bush. for corn is a good paying freight—that is, it pays the expenses of running, and a fair profit to the owner besides. But suppose the shipper has to pay 15c per bu.—here is a clear gain to the vessel of $2,000 per trip, over and above a fair profit. Nine such trips will therefore give the owner the money invested in the vessel back, with interest, and he has the vessel besides, which is probably as good as new. But all this time, the farmer is getting poorer and poorer, till he is sold out of house and home to pay his debts—all because he has been at work raising produce at 10c per bushel, in order to make vessel-owners rich.

But, we are told, the "laws of supply and demand are inexorable." Very true. We know they are, or corn would not sell in New York at 50c and in Peoria at 10c per bushel. It is, however, our duty to set this matter plainly before the world, so as to encourage the investment of capital in lake craft. At present, vessel owners are realizing dividends of 50 per cent per annum, while every body else is glad to get 10 per cent. It is not probable that this will be remedied till two or three new fleets of vessels have been built; but there is a point below which the price of grain ought not to go, and there is also a limit to the rates of freight. To say that it is extortion on the part of the vessel owner to take three times more for carrying grain than will afford him a good profit, is the simple truth, and no one can gainsay it; but it is in accordance with the "laws of trade," "supply and demand," and so forth, and the world looks upon it as a "fair commercial transaction." It is, nevertheless, extortion.

It is said, on behalf of vessel-owners, that for two years, when the crops were poor,—1858 and 1859—vessel-owners lost money; but take the past five years together, and we are safe in saying that no other kind of property has paid as high a dividend as vessel property; and it is surprising that more capital does not seek investment in it. In our opinion there is no safer venture. The grain trade of Chicago alone is doubling itself every four or five years; but then there is the growth of the entire West, with all its ports, besides the increase of the Lake Superior iron and copper trade, and the direct European trade. Every season, not less than seventy-five vessels have been engaged in carrying ore from Lake Superior, and there are now upwards of fifty lake vessels on the Atlantic. It will, therefore, be a very difficult matter for vessel-builders to keep pace with the requirements of the trade, even if they were pushed to their greatest capacity. A fleet of twenty vessels arriving in the port of Chicago is scarcely felt. During the past week the receipts of grain in this city were upwards of 2,300,000 bushels, and although every vessel that arrived was loaded as speedily as possible, only 1,183,000 bushels were shipped—leaving an excess of nearly 1,200,000 bushels in one week. At present our warehouses are nearly all filled, and unless we have more vessels soon, farmers will have to cease sending grain to this city.

SECESSION NEWSPAPERS.

The popular indignation against secession newspapers has become so hot in some parts of the country, that the people have summarily abated several of them. In other instances the tory editors have been tarred and feathered, and made to kneel down, make a regular confession of their offence against the national cause, and swear that they would never again write against the Republic, or publish articles in favor of secession or rebellion.

In the city of New York the Grand Jury presented bills of indictment against three secession sheets, viz: the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Daily News* and the *Day Book*, which had been guilty of daily pleading the cause of the enemy, misrepresenting and villifying the Government of the United States, exaggerating all unfavorable intelligence and laboring to the utmost of their power to dishearten the friends of the Union, and to strengthen the hands of rebels.

The public will learn with satisfaction that the Government has directed the U. S. Marshal to suppress those vile and treasonable sheets. The P. M. General issued the following order concerning those papers:

> POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
> WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.
>
> *To the Post Master New York City:*
>
> The Post Master General directs that from and after your receipt of this letter, none of the newspapers published in New York city, which were lately presented by the Grand Jury as dangerous, from their disloyalty, shall be forwarded in the mails.
>
> I am respectfully,
> Your obedient servant,
> [Signed] T. B. TROTT, Chief Clerk.

This order would not effectually suppress the circulation of the secession sheets as they could distribute their treason through the express companies. The people have resolved to nurse rattle-snake newspapers in their bosoms no longer. They have been stung by these Jeff. Davis reptiles until further forbearance has dangers. The remaining question to determine is whether the Government shall suppress them or the populace. If the former declines performing its duty the latter will take them in hand. The seditious sheets must be closed while the war lasts.

We commend to the reading public an article found in another column from EDWARD EVERETT on secession newspapers in the North. Mr. Everett is known to be one of the most conservative, prudent, cautious men in America. He asks, "why "should those treasonable journals be allowed to diffuse their poison, and mislead "and dishearten the people, and under"mine and break down the Constitutional Government!" "We ought to remember," he says, "that in tolerating a traitorous press among ourselves we practice a liberality which awakens no gratitude at home, and is never reciprocated by the opposing party." He declares, with emphasis, "that it is an absurdity in terms under the "venerable name of liberty of the press, to "permit the systematic and licentious abuse "of a Government which is tasked to the "utmost in defending the country from "general disintegration and political chaos." There is grave weight in these words.

RUSSELL ONCE MORE.

A correspondent sends us an extract from a letter of Henry J. Raymond, printed in the New York *Times*, in relation to the battle of Bull Run, in which he says he saw Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*, at or near Centreville, during the stampede—sends it as evidence that Mr. R. witnessed what he describes. We have cast no doubt on any part of his statement except that which refers to matters within our own personal knowledge; and as we were not with him at Centreville and did not join him until he had got two to three miles from that place, we cannot say whether his description of what occurred there is correct or not. But, passing over matters of minor importance, we do say that when he affirms that East of Fairfax Court House, he could not tell whether he [illegible] to the "roar of the flight" of our soldiers in his rear—thus conveying the impression that the panic was continued all the way to Washington, and that the retreating men never came down from the gallop on which he says they started out—he is surely guilty of a falsehood, and he knows it. The main body of the army did not leave Centreville until Mr. Russell was within sight of Washington; and then, instead of running and roaring before the foe, it marched in, for the most part, in good order. That's the simple truth.

What Ohio is Doing.

The extent of the military preparations making in Ohio seems to have been overlooked; but whatever may have been, the fact will soon be realized that the Buckeyes are not to be an unimportant item in the war. Where all have done so well, comparison would seem invidious. It is but stating facts, however, that Ohio will soon have in the field not less than 60,000 troops for the war. The enumeration of infantry regiments has reached the 49th, starting at the 1st, and there will be 6 regiments each of artillery and cavalry, or the equivalent thereto in detached bodies. All the three months' regiments—being 11—are in process of reconstruction, most of them with their old field officers. There are now about 25,000 troops in the service, for the war, the most of them in Western Virginia, with two or three regiments (and more to follow) in Missouri. The remaining regiments are in a condition of more or less completeness, and probably not less than a regiment a day will be sent off until all are gone. Among the newly appointed Colonels are Charles Whittlesey of Cleveland, an ex-army officer, and well known in the West as a civil engineer; Col. Schimmelpfennig, of the 37th (German) regiment, a Prussian officer of note, and an associate in arms of Gen. Sigel; William H. Gibson, of Tiffin, of the 49th; Moses B. Walker, of Findlay, of the 31st; Hugh Ewing, of Lancaster, of the 30th; Thomas H. Ford, of Mansfield, of the 32d, etc.

Brigadier Generals.

The official list shows that fifty-three Brigadier Generals in all have been appointed by the President for the volunteer service, besides a half dozen on the army list. Seventeen have been named since the adjournment of Congress, while sixteen of the whole number have been taken from the army, twenty others that have had a West Point education are either restored to the service or promoted from the volunteers. Thirteen only are called from civil life, and of these Baker, Shields, Lander, etc., have seen service. Two others, (Sigel and Blenker), to complete the number of fifty-one, have had a military education in Europe. The list is a good one.

Surgeon General Finley.

A correspondent desires us to correct an error in the age of Surgeon General C. A. Finley, of the army, who has been put down at 75. The Doctor was born in 1797, consequently is now 64 years of age, and a man of good health and vigor. He entered the army in 1818, and has been in the service since that date—a period of 43 years.

AN OBSTACLE REMOVED.—One great obstacle in the way of recruiting for the volunteer service has been removed by the following section of an act passed by Congress on the 22d of July last. A great many men have refused to enlist because they could not leave their families provided for, but now that their wives can draw their pay and also receive their allowance from the volunteer fund, this difficulty no longer presents itself:

> That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby authorized and directed to introduce among the volunteer forces in the service of the United States, the system of allotment tickets now used in the navy, or some equivalent system, by which the family of the volunteer may draw such portions of his pay as he may request.

This has been sent to the officers of the United States army in command, amongst the general orders recently issued from the headquarters of the army. We hope it will be extensively published throughout the country.

Missouri—Items from the Democrat of the 24th.

A correspondent at Ironton says that a court of inquiry was being held there on the 22d, by Col. Fred. Hecker. The causes of complaint are not stated.

Gen. Prentiss has selected for his body guard Capt. Delano's fine cavalry company, of Quincy. This is a fine selection, as Gen. Prentiss is personally acquainted with nearly all the men in the company, having known them from boyhood, and in consequence will well know whom he is going to rely upon. Besides, this company is one of the finest I have seen in the service. Large, lofty, handsome steeds—intelligent, noble, gallant men.

HORSEMEN FROM CHICAGO.—Wilson's Chicago company of Dragoons, numbering in all one hundred and six men, arrived on Thursday night at the wharf on the steamer David Tatum, and were transferred to the steamer D. A. January, on board of which boat they passed the night.

FROM GENERAL PILLOW.—A deserter from Gen. Pillow's army came on board the steamer Memphis, at Dog Tooth Bend, on Thursday, and reports the rebels under Gen. Pillow as having advanced north as far as Sikeston, with a force of 40,000 men, one-half armed and the balance poorly armed and clothed. He states that 200 of our troops on Wednesday morning attacked 800 rebels near Charleston, killed 12, wounded 92, and took some guns. They had also taken 30 more horses of the rebels.

ENCAMPMENT AROUND THE FAIR GROUND.—It is generally well understood that General Fremont has converted the Fair Grounds and vicinity into military quarters, and intends to make it the rendezvous of a mighty army—the grandest scene of military life ever witnessed in this country. But knowledge of the military strength and preparation, and the general scene of things out there is rather loose—common report making the ground already animate with ten thousand soldiers, and representing the mounting of great cannon aimed at Ben. McCulloch, and the erection of great earthworks to keep off McCulloch's bullets and cannon balls. There are just 2,200 men on the ground; there are no breastworks going up; there are no cannon looking deadly toward Ben. from the Fair Grounds. But the new barracks are ready to receive the inpouring troops. There is a one story house about half a mile long, and big enough to hold an army sufficient to drive back the rebels of Arkansas, Tennessee and the Southwest, and sweep the rebels of the Mississippi Valley and the West, down to the Gulf of Mexico.

Fresh Arrivals at Camp Butler.

[From the Springfield Journal, 23d.]

The following companies arrived at Camp Butler yesterday and the day before. There are now between 6,000 and 7,000 troops at this rendezvous:

INFANTRY.

- Captain, James M. True, from Mattoon, Coles county.
- Captain, Edward R. Roe, from Blooming, McLean county.
- Captain, William A. Schmidt, from Quincy, Adams county.
- Captain, Nathan J. Coffey, from Griggsville, Pike county.
- Captain, T. S. Updegraff, from Grayville, White county.
- Captain, T. Butler, from Pittsfield, Pike county.
- Captain, T. G. Marclay, from Robinson, Crawford County.
- Captain, T. McClerkin, from Georgetown, Randolph county.
- Captain, W. M. Gibson, from Carlisle, Clinton county.
- Captain, G. Smith, from Galena, Jo Daviess county.
- Captain C. Page, from Carlinville, Macoupin county.
- Captain, A. Bogarth, from Jacksonville, Morgan county.
- Captain, J. R. Wilson, from Sparta, Randolph county.

CAVALRY.

- Captain, Dunbaugh.
- Captain, Rutledge, from Fulton county.
- Captain, Pease, from Christian county.
- Captain, Nicolls, from Bloomington, McLean county.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S STAFF.—The following gentlemen constitute Gen. McClellan's staff, which is now complete:

- Major Seth R. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General.
- Captain Alexander Colburn, Assistant Adjutant General.
- Captain Lawrence Williams, Aid-de-Camp.
- Captain Edward McK. Hudson, Aid-de-Camp.
- Captain Nathan B. Sweitzer, Aid-de-Camp.
- Thomas M. Key, Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel.
- Stuart Van Vliet, Major Quartermaster's Department.
- Colonel William F. Barry, Second Artillery, Chief of Artillery.
- Captain Charles P. Kingsbury, Chief of Ordnance.
- Lieutenant George C. Strong, Assistant Chief of Ordnance.
- Captain H. F. Clark, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
- Surgeon Charles S. Tripler, Medical Director.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE FIFTH REGIMENT.—[illegible] states that 800 men of the [illegible] Wisconsin have signified their willingness to enlist for the war. The Paymaster did not arrive yesterday, but was expected to pay off the volunteers and [illegible]

THE LATEST NEWS.

OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI.

Gov. Gamble calls for 42,000 Volunteers.

JEFFERSON CITY HAS 6,500.

Major Sturges' Official Report.

TORY PAPERS AT A DISCOUNT.

SOME MOBBED—OTHERS WARNED

Illinois Military Movements.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

U. S. BONDS RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON—OUR MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF REGIMENTS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 24—11 P. M.

Judge Thomas, of the War Auditing Committee, has just returned from Washington, where he has been arranging the demand of the State against the Government for War purposes. He brings four hundred thousand in treasury notes, payable in two years, and bearing six per cent. interest, payable on the first of January and first of July. These notes are selling at 98¼ to 100, and are absolutely good. They are received by Government at par for all demands.

Four regiments of infantry have been organized at Camp Butler, to be commanded respectively by Col. John Mason Loomis of Chicago, Col. N. B. Buford of Rock Island, Col. J. S. Reardon of Shawneetown, and the other (should he accept the tender of the same) by Col. Jackson Grimshaw of Quincy. Associated in command with Col. Buford are Lieut. Col. F. A. Harrington and Maj. Hall. Col. Wilson's and the other field officers, have not yet been commissioned, excepting Maj. C. J. Sellon, editor of the *Illinois Journal*.

Regiments of Colonels Bufford and Reardon have been assigned to the Brigade of General McClernand, and will move on Monday to the Brigade encampment at Jacksonville. The other Regiments of infantry to join Gen. McClernand, will be commanded by Cols. Jno. A. Logan and P. B. Fouke, to which will be added four companies of cavalry and two companies of artillery, and all officered by experienced military leaders.

Afforded these facilities by the State, under direction of the General Government, Gen. McClernand will be enabled to have the most complete and efficient Division yet organized from Illinois. He is untiring in his endeavors to hasten the organization of his command, and he has been successful in calling to his aid the advice and hearty co-operation of the best military talent in the country. Colonel Dunlap, of Jacksonville, has received the appointment of Quartermaster, which he accepts, and he has entered upon the discharge of his duties. Three army officers are assigned to the staff, and J. S. Loomis of Quincy tendered the position of Assistant Adjutant General. Col. T. G. Pitcher, commanding at Camp Butler, proves himself highly qualified for the difficult task assigned him. He is prompt in the discharge of his duties, and his great executive ability produces a most favorable effect on officers and men.

Fifty-one companies of infantry and twenty-five of cavalry have reported at Camp, and regiments will be organized as rapidly as companies report, without observing the policy of organization by Congressional districts as at first determined. Dissatisfaction has been expressed that companies organizing in different parts of the State have not been allowed facilities for subsisting their recruits until ordered to the general rendezvous. The army auditing board have directed that no account should be allowed for subsistence prior to the time of starting for camp. To avoid difficulty arising from a violation of this rule—which is certainly a wise one—Gen. Mather has guarded against it in his orders, and mature reflection will lead all interested to approve the policy.

Gov. Yates has determined to immediately appoint a Commission to accompany our Illinois regiments, and whose duty it shall be to see that the wants of our troops are supplied wherever they may happen to be stationed. The Commission will also be especially required to report to him all cases of neglect, and will be clothed with full authority to act without delay, and shall be supplied with every facility to meet the wants of the soldier whether in sickness or health. This humane and liberal policy meets with universal favor here, and the expectation that our brave volunteers are hereafter to be adopted and treated as deserving every attention, will find a thankful response in the heart of the soldiers and their friends.

Louis D. Hubbard of Chicago, late of the Adjutant-General's Department, has been appointed with the rank of Colonel Aid-de-camp to the Governor. Colonel H. has proved himself an efficient and meritorious officer, and his promotion is worthily commended.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

GOV. GAMBLE CALLS FOR 42,000 VOLUNTEERS—THE FORCE NOW AT THE CAPITAL—EXPEDITION TO JAMESTOWN.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 24, 1861.

Gov. Gamble will issue, probably to-morrow morning, a proclamation calling for forty-two thousand troops to aid the Government in expelling the invading hordes of McCulloch from the State. He gives notice that if not immediately responded to, he will commence drafting. It is said that double the number will at once respond.

A battery of guns arrived to-night from Illinois, and will at once be placed at commanding points.

There are now 6,500 troops, including 200 Home Guards, in this city. Reinforcements are expected to-morrow. Jefferson City is quiet, but it is known that McCulloch is approaching as rapidly as possible.

To-morrow morning Col. Marshall's Illinois regiment of cavalry start towards Lexington to make observations and drive the rebels out of that place. Every preparation is being made to defend the city.

To-day a detachment of five hundred of Col. Richardson's Home Guards arrived from an expedition. They have been on to Jamestown. This place is about twenty-three miles above here. The soldiers left on Wednesday for Jamestown, on the steamer Iatan. They took no provisions with them, there being plenty of rebels in the vicinity they intended visiting, and they being instructed to quarter themselves upon the secessionists.

At Sandy Hook they discovered eight mounted rebels on the bank, who, upon seeing the steamer coming, fled. Ten men were immediately detached in pursuit, and coming within sight of the rebels, fired. Two of them immediately dismounted, and leaving their horses escaped into the woods. Their animals were captured, and a fine double-barreled shot-gun, and a lieutenant's uniform fell also into the hands of the Federalists. One of the horses had a fresh sabre cut across his head, and the rider was known to have been engaged in the battle at Springfield.

Meanwhile the balance of the forces were marched to Jamestown, which is about four miles from Sandy Hook. They arrested two of the most noted secessionists in the whole State, Geo. Jones and C. Hinter, besides seven others of lesser note. From the first mentioned, who is a wealthy farmer, the troops took ten horses and levied [illegible] and provisions from all the rebels in the vicinity. They returned with 20 horses and a considerable quantity of provisions, and nine prisoners.

One of the prisoners was put upon the confessional and divulged the names of all the men—16 in number—who [illegible] trains. They will be arrested at once if still in the vicinity. Jones was the president of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The property of Union men was left untouched.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

MAJOR STURGES'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE LATE BATTLE—RUSH OF VOLUNTEERS—A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER WARNED.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24, 1861.

To-day Provost Marshal McKinstry sent two men down to Cairo, to work 40 days on the fortifications, for publicly hoping "all our soldiers might be killed," and avowing allegiance to Jeff. Davis.

The St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, very bitterly of the Secession Methodist Church South stripe, has done more to strengthen the traitors than any other Missouri journal, and was to-day notified by McKinstry that it must change its tone or be suppressed.

Commerce, Mo., is still panic struck and deserted by most of its inhabitants.

Major Sturges's official report of the Springfield battle has been sent to Gen. Fremont, but is not yet published. It would fill three TRIBUNE columns. Our killed, wounded and missing is placed at 1,235. About 200 of these were taken prisoners, and are now set at liberty. Major Sturges compliments the bravery of all our troops very highly, but no one regiment of volunteers higher than the others. He honorably mentions Lieut. Colonel Merritt, (who commanded,) Major Porter and Captain Herron of the 1st Iowa; Col. Deitzler, Major Halderman, and Captain Chenowith, of the 1st Kansas; Col. Mitchel, Lieut-Colonel Blair, and Major Cloud, of the second Kansas; Lieut-Colonel Anderson, (who commanded,) and many other officers of the 1st Missouri. He also censures Gen. Sigel indirectly, and his men severely, for lack of discipline, and for giving so much attention to plundering the enemy's camp that they were surrounded.

Lively times may be expected near Ironton, very soon.

Col. J. D. Webster and Col. Wagner arrived from Cairo to-night.

The Springfield battle has had an excellent effect throughout Missouri. Gen. Fremont has granted permission to raise regiments on six different applications in this State since that event.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The cause of the rebel stampede appears to have been that scouting parties from the rebel forces at Vienna and Fairfax mistook each other for enemies, and fired and gave a general alarm. They thought McClellan was approaching in force.

From California—Raising the Volunteer Force of 15,000.

OUTER STATION, 95 miles west of Ft. Kearney, Aug. 24.—The Pony Express with San Francisco dates to the 16th, passed here at 10 A. M. yesterday.

The Governor of California has commissioned Col. Carlton, U. S. Army, to the chief command of 15,000 volunteers called from this State for service on the plains. Maj. J. K. West, of San Francisco, will be second in command, taking charge of the cavalry. No doubt the whole 15,000 men will be rapidly raised. Five companies have already been accepted. Military men, however, are ambitious to see active service against a "civilized enemy," rather than roam the plains.

A guard of U. S. Infantry went down on the last Panama steamer, to escort the treasure as far as Aspinwall.

There is no State news of importance.

George Hudson, the San Francisco Justice of the Peace who in 1859 fined the proprietors of the *Bulletin* newspaper $1600 each for publishing Mrs. Sickles' confession, on the ground that it was an obscene publication, has obtained a verdict in Judge Hager's Court of $150 damages against the *Bulletin* proprietors, because they called him a "dogberry."

Exciting Times at Cumberland, Md.—Newspaper Office Destroyed—An Attempt to Capture Gov. Thomas.

GRAFTON, Va., August 24.—Last evening, while Gov. Thomas was addressing a crowd in front of a hotel, at Cumberland, Md., some secessionists raised a disturbance, which resulted in their being driven home, and the destruction of the *Alleghanian* office, a secession newspaper. This morning the train bound west, which had Gov. Thomas on board, when about eight miles this side of Cumberland, came suddenly on several cross ties thrown across the track. At the same time a number of armed men were seen rapidly descending a neighboring hill. The engineer increased the speed of the locomotive and succeeded in throwing the ties off the track with but very little damage to the engine. Some Federal scouts then fired into the train, it is supposed, by mistake, but without doing any damage. The design of the secessionists was to take Gov. Thomas prisoner.

Excitement in Louisville over a Parade of Rousseau's Regiment—Seizure of Contraband Goods.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—Considerable excitement prevailed in the city this afternoon by the parade of a regiment of Rousseau's Kentucky Volunteers from Indiana, which the secessionists characteristically denounced as an "invasion of Kentucky neutrality." The object is said to have been the reception of a flag.

Eighty men of Surveyor Cotton's posse of police, went from here this morning to Rolling Fork, and took six wagon loads of contraband goods, which were brought back to Louisville this evening.

An accident occurred on the Lebanon branch of the Nashville R. R., from the loosening of a rail, by which four or five persons were injured.

Capt. Phil. Lee, with a company of a hundred men, came up from Camp Boone, to-day, to Hadensville, in search of arms coming down for Unionists, but not finding any on the down freight train, they returned.

The Traitors in Connecticut—Peace Flag Raised at New Fairfield.

DANBURY, Ct., Aug. 24.—At the raising of a "Peace Flag," at New Fairfield, to-day, about 400 persons were present. The attempt to run up the Stars and Stripes was successfully resisted, and resulted in a fight. Two Peace men, Wildman and Gorham, were seriously wounded, one, it is thought fatally. Shovels, pickaxes, clubs and stones were freely used, but no firearms. There were about 70 Unionists present. The peace flag is still flying. Great excitement.

Tory Paper Suspended.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 24.—The *True American*, the Democratic organ of New Jersey, suspended this morning, and gives as a reason that the Government has virtually interdicted the publication of every paper that does not support the administration.

Vessels for the Blockade.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Government has purchased the barks Wm. Gunderson and Ethan Allen for blockading purposes, at a cost of $53,000.

Appointments by Gov. Gamble.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 24.—Geo. R. Smith, of Pettis county, has been appointed Adjutant-General of the State. Jno. How, Police Commissioner for St. Louis.

Arrest of a Rebel Bearer of Dispatches.

CLEVELAND, August 24.—Detective King, of New York, assisted by U. S. Deputy Marshal Archer, of Ohio, arrested Daniel C. Lowber, of New Orleans, at Crestline, Ohio, last night. Lowber acknowledges himself a bearer of dispatches from England to Jeff. Davis, but professes entire ignorance of their contents. The dispatches are in his trunks, which were seized in New York some days since. The officers, with their prisoner, leave Monday for Washington, via New York.

The Order to Suppress the Tory Papers in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The *Post* says Marshal Murray has not yet received orders from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the suppression of the journals in this city which afford aid and comfort to the enemy. They are expected to arrive this afternoon, but whether they will be executed in time to suppress the Monday editions of any of the incendiary sheets, is not certain.

From Harper's Ferry—12,000 Rebels at Leesburg.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—News from Harper's Ferry states that Col. Gordon had seized a large quantity of wheat and flour belonging to the secession army. There are no rebel troops at the Ferry, though there are 580 rebels at Charlestown. They have concentrated their principal force at Leesburg. Their army numbers nearly 12,000.

Newspaper Mob at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 24.—An excited crowd gathered round the *Gazette* office to-day, in consequence of unjust strictures on the 1st Delaware regiment, and the general tone of the paper against the Government. The Mayor is addressing the crowd with but little effect.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The special to the *Evening Post* says it is stated on good authority that the Federal force in Western Virginia is sufficient to sustain the policy of the Government in that quarter.

A detachment of Federal cavalry and infantry yesterday captured the road towards Leesburg, Va., for a distance of eight miles and [illegible] return to Tennessee unless he accompanies a Union army.

B. S. Williams, who has just been appointed Paymaster in the army, is a Virginian by birth, and was recently thrown into jail at Richmond by order of Gov. Letcher on account of his Union sentiments.

At a meeting of the Police Board, held last night, Mayor Berret was expelled by a unanimous vote for refusing to take the oath.

Force of Ohio now in the Field—Regiments Forming—50,000 Men—Rifled Muskets in Western Virginia—Cannon for Fremont—Paying off "Secessers" in Camp Chase.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

COLUMBUS, August 22, 1861.

The force in Ohio, now in active service, is eighteen regiments of infantry, three companies of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, four guns each, distributed as follows:

In Western Virginia, regiments numbering 3d to 13th inclusive, and 24 to 26th; also one company of cavalry, and one of artillery. In Missouri, 27th and 29th regiments infantry, two batteries of artillery, and two cavalry companies. The regiments and companies comprise about twenty thousand men.

By the middle of next week the Ohio force in the field may be at least 30,000 men. A regiment at Camp Dennison known as "the Wilstach," will receive its arms on Monday next. A regiment at Camp Putnam, Marietta, is now being mustered in, as also is a regiment at Camp Noble, Tiffin, and early next week Tom Ford's, at Camp Bentley, Mansfield, will be in marching order. In addition to these, the 30th, at Camp Chase, and Col. Sill's, at Camp Morrow, Portsmouth, may be filled up in a few days. There are also at Camp Chase six cavalry companies under drill. There can be no doubt now that Ohio will have 50,000 soldiers in the "forward marches," which autumn may witness.

The regiments in Western Virginia are now exchanging their smooth-bore guns for rifled muskets. The 6th, 8th, and 13th are, or will immediately, be armed with first class muskets, rifled.

Last night John A. Gurley was here, and the Governor, re-organizing Hoffman's artillery as an Ohio company, determined to supply it with four rifled guns, carriages and caissons, which will be forwarded to-day. This morning Capt. Pfau's cavalry company started for the Kanawha. It is fully equipped. The arms are Sharpe's carbines, Colt's revolvers and dragoon swords. It will relieve George's cavalry (three months troops) now on the Kanawha.

Burdsall's Cavalry Company returned from Cheat River, etc., was yesterday paid off. The U. S. Paymaster allowed them but $11 per month. They enlisted expecting $12. They were much dissatisfied with the payment, and when Capt. Burdsall represented their case to Gov. Dennison, he ordered the Ohio Paymaster to make out an extra roll and pay them the extra dollar. They cheered lustily when they ascertained the value of this order. If the United States will not allow the extra dollar the State of Ohio "foots the bill."

Some of the paying off scenes about the State House are peculiar. Many of the boys handle their gold very strangely, seeming not to understand just what it is. It does not take them long to find out, however. Within three or four days nine "secesh" prisoners have been received in the barracks at Camp Chase. There are now thirty-seven "secessers" there and five Ohio soldiers in confinement for offences against "peace and dignity"—making forty-two prisoners in the custody of Gen. Hill.

Order, decorum and business at Camp Chase now prevail more generally than at any time in its history.

The Excitement at Lexington about Lincoln Guns.

The telegraph gives us the Louisville *Courier's* account of the excitement in Lexington, when the guns and munitions of war for the United States Camp, in Garrard county, were passing through that town. We have another account from a more trustworthy source of the particulars of that affair. It appears that there was a lively sensation when it was known that the guns had arrived on the Louisville train. John C. Breckinridge is reported to have said, that if he had fifty men he would show the Lincolnites about taking those guns through town. Presently there was a commotion. The secessionists sounded the alarm by blowing a horn, and rushed to their armories. The Union Home Guards gave the alarm by ringing a bell, and repaired to their armories. In a few minutes the streets were full of armed men, who were running in all directions, loading their guns as they hurried to the places of rendezvous. The man who was to receive the guns and take them out to camp was in this time cool as a cucumber. When told that he might have trouble, he said that he had anticipated an excitement and had provided for contingencies by having an escort at hand. Sure enough it was not long before two hundred United States cavalry made their appearance, and it was known that five hundred United States infantry were not far off. Then Mr. Breckinridge was not so anxious as he had been to stop the guns with fifty men, became a member of the "peace party." So the guns, &c., were put into the wagon and taken to their destination.

Inefficiency of the Blockade.

A Boston paper publishes the following items illustrative of the above subjects:—

Schooner Albion, from Wilmington, with a cargo of rice and naval stores, arrived at Cardenas, August 1, and reports no blockade of that port on her departure.

Schooner Adeline, from Savannah, with rice and naval stores, arrived at Havana August 3, and reports no blockading vessel off that port when she left.

British ship Roman Tree, from Calcutta, with a full cargo of gunny cloth and saltpetre, for New Orleans, arrived at Havana Aug. 5, having been ordered off by a blockading vessel at the mouth of the Mississippi, and will discharge in deposit at Havana.

Schooner Major Barbour, from New Orleans, with a full cargo of cotton, arrived at Havana August 8; reports no blockading vessel in sight on her departure.

Schooner Prince of Wales, from Newbern, with rice and naval stores, arrived at Havana Aug. 11, and reports no blockade.

Affairs in Charleston.

A letter dated Aug. 7, says: "Our militia here are all under severe drill. Every white male, from 16 to 60 years old, is now drilling, making ready for the Fall campaign in and about our city. Every store closes at 4 o'clock daily, and all hands drill. I hear of some good hauls made by our privateers. A little sloop went out past the blockade three weeks since, and she has taken three prizes, worth at least $180,000. Where she carries her prizes—whether to Spain, England, France, or the United States, I know not; and if I did, I would not write it. Sufficient, however, is it, that we are making terrible inroads into Lincoln's shipping."

Horrible Murder on Shipboard.

A vessel arrived at New York, fell in with the bark Czarina, of Boston, on the 3d of August, with ensign set union down. Reported that the captain, second mate, one seaman and the mate were all murdered at sea three days before—the first three murdered by the mate, and the latter by the steward. Were in want of a navigator; sent a mate on board to take her to Boston. The bark Czarina, Captain Dwyer, sailed from Cronstadt June 24, and passed Elsinore, July 3, for Boston. A few days will reveal the causes which led to the fearful tragedy enacted on board of her.

A Traitor Abroad.

The people of this and other Western States will do well to keep their eyes open for a fellow named John H. Hubbell. He was formerly a resident of Jackson, in this State, where his father now lives. But at present he is a contractor for supplies to the rebel army at Memphis, Tenn. He was last week on a visit to this State, undoubtedly acting as a spy. Believing this to be his character, the people of Jackson made preparations on Saturday evening to dress him out in a coat of tar and feathers. But, getting wind of their intentions, his friends hastily hustled him out of town. He is a young man, about five feet two or three inches high, and of good address. He is probably prowling about this State, or has gone to Indiana, or Illinois. He should be urgently reminded that the North is no place for traitors and spies.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

LOOKS LIKE WORK.—The Baltimore *Patriot* of Wednesday afternoon, states that during the seven hours succeeding 11 o'clock of the preceding night, no less than seven thousand troops passed through the city on their way to Washington, over the Philadelphia road alone. Numbers were also transported over the Northern Central Railway. This is but the vanguard of the vast Army moving forward in response to the last call of the Secretary of War. Not the least encouraging characteristic of this great demonstration is the comparative secrecy and silence with which it is made. Before the battle at Bull Run the Baltimore papers would have given us not only the names of the officers of each regiment, but the number of men under their command. Now, if the rebels want this interesting information, they must rely largely upon their own enterprise for procuring it. Meanwhile, they may make all they can of the fact that now and then the tide of volunteers flowing Southward averages one thousand an hour.—*N. Y. Times.*

A SECOND GERMAN REGIMENT.—Seventeen companies having been tendered the Adjutant General for the German regiment, that officer has determined to recommend the raising of a second regiment. The authority for organizing a second regiment will probably be given in a few days.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

APPOINTMENTS.—Louis D. Hubbard, of Chicago, has been appointed Aid to the Governor, with the rank of Colonel.

Charles J. Sellon, of the *Journal* office, has been appointed Major of one of the new regiments.—*Springfield Journal.*

THE NAMES SETTLED.—Gen. Beauregard has determined that the battle of the 18th of July shall be known as the battle of Bull Run, and that of the 21st, as the battle of Manassas Plains.

Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Count Cavour was [illegible]

LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

Gen. Fremont's Military Vigor—Jealousy of Foreigners in the Army—A Painful Subject—Rottenness of the Commissary Department—The Public Feeling at the Outrages and Abuses which Prevail.

[Special Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22, 1861.

The marks of Gen. Fremont's extraordinary energy and determined will, pervade every thing that he does. Not even the most censorious military critic can deny to him the possession of those first class qualities of command, executive capacity and resolution. If he makes up his mind that a thing is to be done—done it is—no matter what obstacles may stand in the way. A little trait which evidences this faculty is told of him here. A few days ago Fremont had signed an order on a paymaster of the army for some $200, to discharge an obligation called for by some immediate exigency of the military service. The document lacked some signature or other which was formally requisite to give it all the ear marks of the official circumlocution office, and the paymaster declined to honor it. The messenger returned to Gen. Fremont with the unpaid order. Instantly the General summoned two soldiers, and directed them to accompany the bearer, who carried a message to the Paymaster, giving him five minutes to pay that order or be placed under arrest. The order was paid.

This relentless and dogged determination to carry out his plans may offend some, and be grumbled at, as dictatorial, by others; but in desperate emergencies like that which besets the cause of the imperilled Government in Missouri, who shall blame the man who is both capable and ready to take the responsibility, and cut the gordian knots of red tape which have tied up the efficiency of the army so long?

I am sorry to find a considerable degree of military jealousy pervading the army in Missouri, and especially the official ranks. This is, perhaps, too common a thing in all official and especially army service, to be specially complained of, but at a time when unity of purpose and harmony of action are so essential to success, it is painful to see any bickerings among men enlisted in the same great cause. The larger share of this feeling is apparent on the part of some of the American officers towards those of foreign birth. It happens to be the case that Gen. Fremont's preparations in Europe, to serve the cause of his country, consisted partly in the enlistment of a considerable number of officers of Prussian and French extraction, who are now in St. Louis, and are being assigned to various positions of responsible command. This fact is made the subject of complaint by some who do not consider that the very large German element in the Missouri army renders the employment of officers of their own race peculiarly fitting; and especially, when these officers are experienced, practical artillerists, or have led columns to battle in an European war, the test of capacity should be the only one applied. It is estimated that one-fifth of the white population of Missouri are of German descent; and it is a pertinent question, where would Missouri be now, if it had not been for the Germans of St. Louis? Col. De Alma, a Bavarian officer, who commanded a regiment under Gen. Garibaldi, in the Italian war, and is now organizing a regiment to be called the "Fremont Guards," would certainly appear to be as competent as our militia Majors and Captains, to be put at the head of a thousand men on the battlefield.

The most disheartening thing now connected with the army service everywhere is the gross and shameful mismanagement of the commissariat department. Here in Missouri, as everywhere else, the abominable system of peculation by contractors, and consequent starvation of the troops, is sapping the treasury of the Government, and destroying the effectiveness of the army. Whole regiments are almost in rags, and all have suffered unutterable things from the lack of proper and seasonable food. This, too, in a country groaning with the richest yield of grain and cattle, and in the immediate reach of a metropolis filled to overflowing with accumulated supplies of army stores and clothing. The loss of the gallant and brave Lyon is directly charged at the door of those who had the management of the forwarding arrangements of the army. For the lack of supplies and reinforcements, which lay at Rolla for days without moving, while he was known to be in a position of the most imminent peril, General Lyon was forced to fight the battle of Springfield with 2,000 less force than he could have had, had his pressing entreaties been heeded. That 2,000, with the supplies accompanying them, would probably have made his brilliant attack an equally brilliant as well as a permanent victory. It would have driven the rebels from the regions of South-Western Missouri, which they now hold in triumph.

Now the blame of this failure to supply Lyon, lies somewhere in St. Louis. It is very generally laid at the door of Quartermaster General McKinstry, of the United States army. Major McKinstry is an old appointee of Secretary Floyd's, and has been continued in office by Gen. Cameron. He has had, since this war begun, the sole management and control of the army supplies and contracts for the Department of Missouri. Contracts often amounting to $100,000 a day, have passed through his hands. When Gen. Fremont arrived in St. Louis, a few days before the battle of Springfield, Major McKinstry had virtually the charge and control of the supplies and forwarding arrangements of the whole army. He had it in his power to shape the disposition of them as he pleased. Gen. Fremont was entirely new to the position, and could judge only by the information he received from those in charge. The former leaders of the military movements in Missouri were all away. Gen. Lyon—between whom and Major McKinstry a bitter hostility had for some time existed—was leading his forlorn hope against an enemy three times their number. Colonel Blair was at Washington attending to the last closing scenes of Congress. Col. Sigel, Col. Boernstein, Col. Gratz Brown, &c., were away with their divisions of the army. Gen. Pope had been assigned to Northern Missouri alone.

In this state of things, Maj. McKinstry was almost the only prominent military man who could advise Gen. Fremont, and it is strongly asserted that he used his position to the disadvantage of Lyon, and that the fruitless expedition to Bird's Point, and the utter neglect of the imperilled Lyon, was the result.

This serious implication is associated with manifold complaints of malfeasance in office—of giving out all contracts to known disloyalists or secessionists, of refusal upon refusal to entertain the bids of Union men, of pocketing a hundred thousand dollars or upwards of profits upon contracts, of constant counselling with known secessionists, and of disloyalty to the Government whose officer he is. Since these complaints have become so notorious that St. Louis fairly rings with them, it is but just to the public to specify the nature of the discontent which pervades both the army and the people. It has done and is doing more to dishearten both as to the success of the cause and the Government, than even the reverse at Springfield, terrible and costly as that was. It is felt that the Government's worst foes are those of its own household; and the indignation everywhere expressed towards Simon Cameron and the swarms of army plunderers who are sucking the blood of the country under his auspices, is fierce and unrestrained. The very army wagons supplied for Missouri were a large part of them made in Pennsylvania, and waited for for weeks by a suffering army, while St. Louis was full of loyal wagon-makers in want of work, and full, too, of materials to make them; and when the Cameron wagons came, at last, they were found so poor that they were rejected by the inspectors until word was received that they must accept those or none. What curse could be equal at a time like this to a War Department controlled by hands whose incapacity is only equalled by their corruption?

A Baltimore correspondent of the New York *World*, writes:—

A few days since I conversed with a gentleman from Virginia, who was in the Confederate army and escaped for his life, determined not to fight against the "stars and stripes." He informed me that he saw a letter from one of his comrades, written to his wife after the Bull Run fight, which stated that when their regiment came into the battle in the afternoon, their dead were piled up behind their entrenchments three and four deep, so that it was impossible for the men to get a foothold; that they were obliged to rush forward in front of their works, and in this way were nearly cut to pieces. He put the slain of the Confederates at *three thousand*, and said the entire army was so demoralized by the fight, that for ten days afterward it was impossible for the commanding officers to do anything with the disheartened men.

GEN. MCCLERNAND'S BRIGADE.—The brigade to be organized under Brig. Gen. McClernand's command will be ordered to rendezvous at Jacksonville. It will be composed of four regiments of infantry, four companies of cavalry, and two battalions of light artillery. The regiments raised by Col. John A. Logan and Col. P. B. Fouke, in Southern Illinois, will be attached to this brigade. The others have not yet been designated.—*Springfield Journal.*

The Richmond papers say that Mrs. Henningsen, wife of the filibuster, who is now in Gen. Wise's staff, had arrived in that city from New York. They also state that she was closely searched by the Unionists, but that she "managed to get through with over thirty pounds of quinine, five revolvers and a galvanic battery." Smart woman.

ARMS FOR IOWA.—Gov. Kirkwood has received a letter from the Ordnance Bureau, stating that 1,000 Sharpe's carbines, 1,000 Colt's pistols, and 1,000 cavalry sabres, together with accoutrements and ammunition, have been ordered from the United States Arsenal at New York. These arms are for the protection of the frontier.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.—Loss $[illegible]—There were three fires in New York city on Thursday, by which $[illegible] worth of property in all, was destroyed, viz: Van Hook's Manufactory on Bank street, $[illegible]; [illegible] Whitemore & [illegible]

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

TO RENT House No 57 Pine street, corner of Ohio. A very desirable residence in good repair, has cellar, bath &c. Part of the furniture will be rented, if desired, or sold at a bargain. Inquire of G. W. SELDEN, No. 172 Lake Street.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen, with their wives, can find board with handsome Parlors and Bedrooms attached, on the North Side. For particulars address Post Office Box No. 130.

BOARD WANTED.—A young man wishes to find a pleasant place to board either in a private family or boarding house, on the South Side, north of Adams street, or would like to take a furnished room without board. References given. Address Post Office Box 1340, giving name, number and street.

HOME.—Two gentlemen wishing a good comfortable home can be supplied by addressing "J. B.," P. O. Box 4237. Three minutes from the Post Office. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife will find board and pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family on the West Side. Location pleasant and convenient. Address P. O. Box 2213.

MASONIC.—A Regular Convocation of Lafayette Chapter No. 2 R. A. M. will be held this MONDAY evening, at 7½ o'clock. JAMES BROMPFIELD, Secretary.

LOST—A $50 Treasury Note, endorsed by W. A. Webb. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at E. K. WILLARD & CO'S, corner Lake and Clark.

DISSOLUTION. All the interest heretofore existing between J. R. Vankirk and A. Cook & Son, is this day dissolved, and we hereby notify all to whom it may concern to trust no person on our account, as we have no authorized agent to transact business for us. A. COOK & SON. Plano, Kendall County, Ill. Dated this 17th day of August, A. D. 1861.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHS AND SATINETTS. By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin street, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Under Shirts and Pants, Wool Socks, Cotton and Wool Hose and Half Hose. Also Furnishing Goods. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH. The attention of families is solicited to their new style of SILVER GLOSS STARCH. For sale by all grocers.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago. S. SHACKFORD. G. M. HOW.

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash, Three Open Buggies, second-hand. Two Calash Top, do. Two Top, one of two seats, second-hand. One Chaise; all in good order. Call at Factory, corner of State and Twelfth streets. H. WILLETS.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 177 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. H. SPAFFORD. E. F. W. ELLIS.

PEACHES, PLUMS, &c., To be had all the year round, AT SUMMER PRICES. VAN SCHAACK, 47 — State Street — 47 SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE, Has a large stock of FRUIT JARS FOR 1861, IN GLASS, EARTHEN AND TIN, Jelly Pots, Enamelled Preserve Kettles, &c., Excellent Sealing Wax for sealing up Old Cans. General dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Mellen & Olmsted is this day dissolved by mutual consent. John C. Mellen will settle the business of the concern. JOHN C. MELLEN. S. H. OLMSTED. Chicago, Aug. 20th, 1861. In retiring from the house of Mellen & Olmsted, I take pleasure in recommending the house of Parker, Raymond & Mellen, as being well entitled to the patronage and confidence of the business community, and request for them a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late firm. S. H. OLMSTED.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day associated with us MR. JOHN C. MELLEN, late of the firm of Mellen & Olmsted. The style of the firm will hereafter be Parker, Raymond & Mellen. PARKER & RAYMOND.

Parker, Raymond & Mellen, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 214 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on shipments to us or to our correspondents in Eastern Cities.

CHARLES A. DUPEE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, ROOM No. 12 PORTLAND BLOCK, Southeast corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c. BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all points of Canada and New England WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND. For tickets or particulars apply by letter or personally to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

TO THE SEASHORE SEA BATHING AND Excursion Trips to the Seashore PORTLAND, RIVER SAGUENAY, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, RIVIERE DU LOUP THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE. White Mountains, &c. THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA Will, during the summer, issue return tickets, GOOD UNTIL FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, at unusually low rates of fare. For full particulars apply personally or by letter to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. W. SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

WOOL.—CASH FOR Fifty Thousand Pounds. LEDUC & GIBBS, Commission Merchants, 62 and 64 South Water street.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS. [illegible] RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS. [illegible] RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS. [illegible] RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS. [illegible]

FORSYTH'S OIL, CARBON OIL, REGENT OIL, DOWNER'S OIL, Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps. AT NOBLE'S LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 172.. LAKE STREET ..172.

LILLIE'S CELEBRATED [illegible]

HUNT'S AXES.—[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES OF WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 20th, 1861.

HOOP SKIRTS AT AUCTION, BY S. NICKERSON, No. 224 Lake Street, cor. of Franklin. On MONDAY, August 26th at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 100 dozen Hoop Skirts, [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, BY S. NICKERSON, No. 224 Lake Street, cor. of Franklin. On TUESDAY, Aug. 27th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. Will be sold, 150 cases Boots and Shoes, fresh from the manufactory, in all the different varieties, and adapted to the Fall and Winter trade. Terms cash on delivery. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, CHICAGO, ILL.

FINE STOCK OF GOLD JEWELRY, Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash, ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 30th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At their Salesroom, 46, 48 AND 50 DEARBORN-ST., A fine stock of Gold Jewelry, consisting of fine Gold Rings of every style, Gold Watch Keys, [illegible] ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF PLATED JEWELRY. ALSO, A fine lot of Gold and Silver Watches. The above stock has been placed in our hands to convert into cash. The whole will be sold without reserve for cash. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., At Auction. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 28th, AT 9½ A. M., At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn st., A variety of Household Furniture, Carpets, Crockery Ware, Table Cutlery, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HARDWARE, STOVES, SADDLER'S WARE, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28th, at 9½ o'clock, at their sales rooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a large stock of Hardware, Stoves, Saddler's Ware, White Lead, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., will hold their next regular BOOT AND SHOE SALE TO THE TRADE, ON THURSDAY, Aug. 29th, at 9 1-2 O'Clock, At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street. Country Merchants, dealers in Shoes, will find it to their advantage to attend our regular sales. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 66 Lake street. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Fine Engravings &c., &c. AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, August 27th, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, a large assortment, consisting of PARLOR FURNITURE, [illegible] BEDROOM—Mahogany and Walnut Cottage and French Bedsteads, Wardrobes, [illegible] DINING ROOM—Oak and Walnut Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, [illegible] MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—[illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

JEWETT & CO.'S SALES, At Salesroom, 58 Dearborn St. TUESDAY, August 27th, at 10 A. M., at auction,—[illegible] Gin and Whisky; Fifty thousand Cigars, and 20 packages General Groceries. THURSDAY, Aug. 29th, at 10 A. M.—Catalogue Sale of Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. MONDAY EVENING, August 26th, LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR of Mr. E. A. Sothern, Who will appear for THIS NIGHT ONLY, in his original character of LORD DUNDREARY, In Tom Taylor's celebrated play of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. [illegible] The performance will conclude with a Grand Pas de Deux by the Gale Sisters.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES. SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. The Only Machines Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. G. MASON & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 84 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, [illegible]

BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1861.

THE PRESIDENT.

We observe a disposition in certain journals—those especially that are supposed to be in the pay or favor of the Secretary of War—to censure the President for his imputed share of the general and special mismanagement of the War Department. No man in America is less justly liable to blame on that account. From the very beginning of the troubles, he has been always and earnestly in favor of decisive measures. He, more clearly than any man about him, has comprehended the nature and magnitude of the rebellion; and could he have been seconded by the advisers that he had called to his aid, *and whom good policy forbade him then to change*, the war would now have worn a different aspect from what it does now. But, although President, he is not an autocrat. He governs, so far as he exercises any control over public affairs, by law and precedent, and with the help of his Cabinet. He is neither omnipotent nor omnipresent. At the head of the nation, he uses others to carry out what he directs; and if the want of earnestness on the part of his subordinates in the Cabinet, or want of youth and ability among those to whom army affairs are, beneath the Secretary of War, directly intrusted, he is not to be too severely blamed. We have reason to know that the number of troops first called from the States did not meet his views of the crisis, but that military opinion, the most authoritative in the nation, was adverse to his notions, and that, fearing to run counter to the advice of veterans, he waived his own judgment and modified his call to meet the views of men of larger experience and more military knowledge. And here was the error—the fruitful mother of all that has followed. "Why did he not turn out his advisers and enforce his own views?" say the accusers. The answer is plain: Mr. Lincoln was a new and untried man. The nation had not yet learned to properly estimate his honesty and ability. His principal military adviser commanded the utmost confidence of all the American people, and to have run counter to his judgement, would have been a fault, in the eyes of the world, greater than that which was committed in being governed by it—grievous as that proves to have been. And so of the portion of the Cabinet that hoped, or pretended to hope, that an accommodation might be effected and the nation restored to peace without an encounter of arms. The Cabinet was just organized. It was supposed to command the confidence of the country. To have disturbed it by ejecting those who did not comprehend the crisis, would have been a fearful blow to the faith of the people in the necessity and justice of their cause. The act would have been misinterpreted, and the enemies of the country would not have failed, at that critical moment, when thousands were undecided what course to pursue, to take advantage of and use it with fearful effect. But we need not go behind the scenes to know what Mr. Lincoln's views are. His message to Congress, on the 4th of July, is decisive. That document, every word of which was written by himself, every recommendation and argument of which is his own, shows his thorough comprehension of the deadly struggle in which the country is engaged. The call for four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of money cannot be mistaken. He, at least, is in earnest; and now, seconded by the law-making power which has put extraordinary trusts into his hands, we shall soon cease to hear that he is backward in the work that he is expected to do. Conviction of his thorough uprightness, of the depth and warmth of his patriotism and of his willingness to do what the country asks for the suppression of the rebellion, has sunk deep into the popular mind; and now we can hope that when a Cabinet Minister or Commanding General does not meet the requirements of his place, the President is firmly enough grounded in popular esteem to depose the one and send the other to the rear.

Mr. Lincoln unquestionably has points of character that weaken his efficiency in his high station, however admirable they may be in private life; but they are trivial in their injurious effect when compared with the strength that his virtues give to the popular cause. Every man knows that he is honest and unselfish; that, whatever may come, he will never appear in the light of an usurper, and that the liberties of the people, in all their priceless value, are safe in his hands. There is no jealousy, no apprehension, no suspicion. In revolutionary times the lack of these is compensation for what we might hope the President possessed. There are hardly a dozen men in the Republic of whom the same things could be so confidently and truthfully said. As long as no man is faultless, let us be content that in this hour of peril, the ruler of the nation is one whose faults are so few.

MATTERS AT SPRINGFIELD.

We learn with the utmost satisfaction that the multiplied duties of our State officers, in the military administration, are so systematized and prosecuted that Illinois may now claim to rank with the foremost State in the Union for the efficiency of her warlike appointments. That there have been mistakes made heretofore—that there has been an empty Treasury—that civilians have been compelled to assume functions for which they were unfitted by education and habit, and which none but civilians could be found to discharge without drawing our competent military men from the field where there presence was necessary—is all true. And when, in the confusion resulting from sudden war and sudden mustering of troops under these circumstances, errors have been committed, the outcry has been all the louder inasmuch as the soldiers were fresh from their comfortable homes, and therefore accustomed to better things. Four months of hard labor and constant practice have wrought their beneficent work, and now the Adjutant General's Department, the Quartermaster General's Department, the Commissary General's Department, and the onerous and responsible duties of the Governor, are administered with promptness, vigor, and the most satisfactory results. The Treasury too has been replenished by the act of the Federal Government refunding a portion of the money advanced by the State; and there will be no more paying of soldiers in depreciated scrip.

We learn also that it is the intention of the Governor to appoint a State agent to accompany each Illinois regiment wherever it goes, to see personally to the comfort of the men—acting on the principle that the State is the parent of its soldiers whether they are in the service of the Federal Government or any other service. This plan, adopted by Wisconsin at the outset, is a most judicious and healthful addition not only to the efficiency of the troops, but to the confidence of the soldiers in the provision made for their care. In taking this step, Gov. Yates expects that the Government at Washington will assume the additional cost. If it does not, our Legislature will be called upon to provide for it, as they cannot fail to do. Only let honest, humane and competent persons be appointed to perform the duties, and the people will say *amen* to the Governor's action.

Camp Butler is rapidly filling up with troops, chiefly from the central and southern counties—those from the northern counties having, for the most part, turned into the various independent regiments, eight or ten in number, which were accepted by the War Department before the Governor made his recent tender of seventeen new State regiments. The companies at Camp Butler are being rapidly drilled, uniformed, and formed into regimental organizations. The quartermaster's department is already providing winter clothing for all the State troops, and preparing ammunition in large quantities for Gen. Fremont. Indeed we have every reason to believe that whatever is necessary and proper to be done is being done rapidly and well. It is no light matter to send forty or fifty thousand men into the field in fighting trim, as Illinois has been and is now doing. Some mistakes have been made, some misunderstandings have occurred, others may happen. But we are persuaded that Illinois is now better served in her military administration than one half the States in the Union.

OPPOSING THE TAX-LAW.

There is no difference in principle, between the Chicago *Times* and the secession sheets which have been recently suppressed by the populace, on account of their disunion proclivities. It is a little more careful in the choice of language by which it gives aid and comfort to the rebels, but it is not a whit less venomous. If the rebel sympathizers in the North, could induce the people to refuse to pay the taxes necessary for the support of the Government its credit would be gone and, its ability to borrow money destroyed. In no other way can these sheets lend so much assistance to the rebels as by assailing the financial measures enacted by Congress, for the maintenance of the National credit and support of the military arm. In furtherance of a wide-spread conspiracy to dishearten the people and break down the Government, the *Times* gives place to such stuff as this:

> One of the silliest forms of partisanship is displayed by the Western Republican press in its conduct towards the Federal direct tax law. They either say nothing or defend it. The fear of injuring their party by censuring a wrong act governs their course. Now all sign of the times predict a long war. The tax law is a permanent institution, meant to last for years. It undoubtedly places undue burdens upon the Western States. Is it unpatriotic for their representatives to go into the next Congress with a demand that the tax shall be equalized so that all sections shall pay in just proportion to the support of the Government?

The direct tax is levied as fairly as the Constitution will permit. It is equalized so that all sections pay just in proportion to their representation in Congress, as the Constitution prescribes. The act is almost word for word the same as the acts drawn by men who helped to frame the Constitution, and under which the country twice paid direct taxes to the Government.

If it be objected, that the act only taxes real-estate, the answer is, that is in accordance with precedent; and that the law permits the State governments to assume the collection of the tax, and allows them a discount of fifteen per cent. for their trouble, and a further deduction of whatever sums the General may owe the State Governments. Illinois's quota, if raised by her State machinery, will only be $975,600, or *sixty* cents per inhabitant. None but secessionists at heart will grumble at paying this trifle for the support of the best Government on earth. The State authorities can lay this tax on all sorts of property—personal as well as real. No "undue burdens are levied upon the Western States," in the way of direct taxes, that Congress can "equalize," as the Constitution fixes the apportionment and lays it on the States per capita. But on the income tax and the tariff, the East will contribute much more to the support of the Government than the West, in proportion to population. The *Times* could employ its space to better purpose than in opposing the financial measures enacted by Congress, for the public defense. Its toryism sticks out rather conspicuously.

TALK WITH A CORRESPONDENT.

We are in receipt of the following:

> EDITORS TRIBUNE:—I read your leading article in this morning's paper entitled "The Root of the Evil;" and though I agree with every word there written, I submit that prudence requires that the sentiments therein expressed should not be proclaimed. We are co-operating with members of the late Democratic party who are not indoctrinated in the true faith, and at this crisis we should avoid whatever may prove to them a cause of offence. Is not my view of the case reasonable? J.

We answer—No! The trouble by which the country is beset, the dangers which threaten it are due to the want of fidelity on the part of the people of the North in not calling things by their right names. We have been so corrupted and debauched by this crime of Human Slavery, that a new vocabulary is needed to express the current political ideas. Nothing serves a bad purpose so well as to call it by a mild and inoffensive name; hence when the buying and selling of men is named a "domestic institution," it loses half its horror. Working black men and parti-colored men a life time without pay, selling their children, whipping their wives with a lash, when called "Christianization of the African race," are practices which impel missionary effort rather than excite shame. The violence and bloodshed which Slavery provokes, and the imperious and dictatorial spirit which it engenders, when dubbed "chivalry," become excusable if not worthy of imitation. Amendments of the Federal Constitution by the Supreme Court, to the end that man-whipping may be extended to Territories now free, when known as "Asserting the doctrine of State Rights," is an attractive, some say a patriotic, thing. And so on through the whole catalogue of offences against God and man which Human Slavery involves—names are omnipotent. Does our correspondent suppose that if robbery had been invariably called robbery; if murder had been branded as murder, and treason as the highest of crimes, the Northern people, who are after all mainly to be blamed for the *status* that Slavery occupies in the body politic, could have been seduced into becoming its instruments—the abettors of despotism, the partners of anarchy? No; let us not fall into the error from which we have been just emancipated. At least let us be honest in the use of language—let events shape themselves as they will.

Flax Cotton.

A meeting of the citizens of Lockport, N. Y., has been held to organize a company for the manufacture of Flax Cotton. It was attended by Ex Governor Hunt and Hon. S. B. Ruggles, the latter of whom says the Lockport *Journal*, "made some interesting statements of the merits of the invention, the "simplicity and certainty of the scientific "principle on which it is based, and its great "value at the present crisis, in cheaply extracting from flax a fibre capable of being "substituted for cotton, at least to a considerable extent. The company who controlled this most important invention had "the whole United States for their field of action, but, after careful inquiry, had selected "Lockport for their first and principal establishment, as enjoying convenient access at "once to the productive flax regions of the "interior and to the centres of manufacturing "industry on the sea board; possessing, too, "in its own great hydraulic power, the means "of manufacturing the fibre to any desired "amount.

"He dwelt earnestly on the importance of "developing this new branch of industry, not "only in increasing the trade and revenue of "our canals and opening new sources of agricultural wealth, but its far higher influence "in securing to the Northern States and to "Europe comparative independence from "'cotton domination,' with which the world "has been threatened.

"Among the statistical views which he presented was the fact that the price of the flax "fibre, thus produced and ready for use, "would fall far short of the present price of "cotton, probably not exceeding eight, and "certainly within ten cents per pound."

No one of the speakers stated the process by which the fibre is to be prepared, nor do we learn whether it is new or one of the half-dozen patents that have been for a year or more before the public. The matter is one of considerable moment to the people of this city, because whatever the method of manufacture, the raw material must be drawn from the West; and this should be the point in which it is prepared for the spinners. As our readers know, we have great faith in the ultimate success of Flax as a cheap rival of King Cotton. Hence we are anxious that Chicago should be among the first to avail itself of the inducements to capital and enterprise which the success of experiments already made, clearly hold out. The subject is worthy of an inquiry; and any gentleman of this city who has an intelligent friend in Lockport would do well to get the information which the *Journal* fails to supply.

Constitutional Convention.—No. 6.

The author of these articles is delighted to see that the editors of the TRIBUNE occasionally disagree with him in reference to the proposed amendments to our Constitution. Their dissent gives rise to discussion.

They differ with me as to the age of Senators and Representatives. They, however, assign no reason except a general one, for their conclusion. Besides this, they misunderstand my meaning. I did not advance the doctrine that a man less than thirty was not a fit representative of the people, nor did I contend that no one was qualified for the office of Senator until he reached the age of forty; but by implication I did insist, and now repeat, that the idea of *maximum* and *minimum* ages embodied in a Constitution is a farce. Some below the minimum range of years may be equally qualified as those beyond the maximum. And each class may be equally unfit for legislative duty.

My design was to show the utter fallacy of inserting in the Constitution a clause fixing the minority and majority of Senators and Representatives. My own opinion is that this matter of age should be determined at the polls by the voters. But if there is a contrariety of opinion upon this question, and it is deemed advisable that there should be an age fixed as a qualification for Representatives and Senators, the Constitution should fix the age of a Representative at thirty and of a Senator at forty years. As stated in my communications numbered one and two, discussions were and are invited. Let us proceed in peace and harmony. ILLINOIS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION AND THE WAR FOR THE UNION.—A History of the rise and Progress of the Rebellion, with a consecutive narrative of events, etc. Published in weekly numbers by James D. Torrey, New York.

The success of Frank Moore's *Rebellion Record*, published by Putnam, has brought a rival into the field, the first number of which has just been issued as above. Like Mr. Moore's, it is merely a diary of passing events, easily to be made up from the files of newspapers, and chiefly valuable to the enthusiast in such matters. The first number gives the record from November 6th to December 27th, with a preliminary chapter on the history of this and previous conspiracies. All this information is valuable enough. And yet, if either of these publishers will give us a hand-book of army and navy statistics—which may soon be made up from official sources, and nearly complete—giving the military organization of the Federal Government and of the several States, the navy list as recently enlarged, with brief mention of our officers, and such other facts as may readily suggest themselves in connection with an enterprise like this—they will have supplied a want felt by readers as well as by editors. All this information, also, is published in the daily press, but is rarely brought together in a form to be of service.

Army Rations—The Increase.

The army rations, as increased by the late Congress, are stated at length by the Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, in the Washington papers, thus:

¾ pound of pork or bacon, or 1¼ pound of fresh or salt beef;
22 ounces of bread or flour, or 1 pound of pilot bread;
8 quarts of beans, 10 pounds of rice or hominy, and 1 pound of potatoes three times a week, or a substitute therefor,
10 pounds of coffee;
15 pounds of sugar;
4 quarts of vinegar;
1½ pounds of adamantine candles;
4 pounds of soap, and
2 quarts of salt.
To 100 Rations.

Extra issues of molasses are occasionally made.

This ration, if cared for, and properly cooked, *is more than can be eaten*; and this ration *the Government is ready to furnish*.

The method of procuring it for the regiments is simple: Each captain of a company makes to his colonel a return, stating the number of men in his company and the number of days drawn for, signed by him. These company returns are consolidated by the regimental quartermaster, and signed by the colonel. This return is an order on the depot or brigade commissary for that quantity of stores; and it is the duty of the regimental quartermaster to see that he receives the full amount, and that it is all of good quality.

When the stores reach the regiment, it is the duty of each captain to see that his company receive their due, as drawn for by him on his return, and that the quality is good.

If the regimental quartermaster and captains attend to their duty, the men *must* receive their full allowance as set forth in the ration above; and not an article but of good quality.

The Government has on hand ample supplies of the very best quality, and is desirous of doing full justice to the volunteers. If the volunteers do not receive it, the fault is that of their own officers.

J. P. TAYLOR, A. C. G. Sub.

The increase secured by Col. Baker, is in allowance of bread (22 ounces being now given, instead of 18 as before), and in addition vegetables and occasional supplies of molasses. As the ration now stands, it is full enough to satisfy the sharpest appetite. By proper cooking and economy, each company in the service may, out of its surplus food, secure a handsome sum for luxuries that the Government does not furnish.

MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Boston *Herald* having accused Gov. Andrew of strong political partiality in his military appointments, the Boston *Journal* gives the names and politics of the Colonels of the different Regiments, by which it appears they are politically divided as follows: Republicans, 5; Democrats, 5; Bell and Everett, 4; neutral, 1. Gov. Andrew also offered Colonelcies to Joseph Hooker, Douglas Democrat, since appointed a Brigadier General; to Isaac I. Stevens, Chairman of the Breckinridge Congressional Committee during the recent Presidential campaign; and to Frederick W. Lander, since appointed a Brigadier General, and also a Democrat—all of these gentlemen being natives of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Hooker and Stevens being graduates of West Point, and having attained high distinction and rank in past years in the regular army service.

☞ The port regulations in New York harbor are now so strict that a pleasure party which had proposed an afternoon sail outside, in one of the Harlem river boats, was fired at by forts Lafayette and Hamilton, ordered back by the revenue cutter to get a "permit;" and again essaying to go out, the party was turned back altogether because there was a defect in the papers. A Harlem yacht, as another instance, was obliged to lay to all one night under the guns of Fort Schuyler. The men of Harlem are quite wrathy.

☞ Another of Mr. Russell's items, for effect in England, was one to the effect that the funds of the Smithsonian Institute, for "the diffusion of knowledge," had been squandered and pretty generally "diffused" itself. A little enquiry would have set him right. The fault is that however bad may have been some of the investments of the fund, the General Government many years since assumed all contingent losses, and has regularly made up the six per cent. income of the whole.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—It has been decided by the military authority at Washington, that volunteers discharged within three months after entering the service, for a disability which existed at the time of their enlistment, will receive neither pay nor allowance, except subsistence and transportation to their homes. Minors, also, who may be discharged either by the civil authority or upon the personal application of parents or friends, will be discharged without pay or allowance.

THE POOR OF MEMPHIS.—The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 19th says that the poor of that city are daily on the increase. The sum donated to the wives and children of the volunteers by the County Court is no longer paid; the amount having been so much larger than was anticipated, emptied the treasury. The result is that those soldiers who enlisted, relying upon securing the amount appropriated, now find their wives and children in a suffering condition.

MORE ARMS FOR FREMONT.—The Indianapolis *Journal* says about 20,000 rifles passed through that city on Thursday morning, directed to Gen. Fremont at St. Louis. The Missouri division of the army will now be well supplied with arms. This is the second 20,000 that have passed through Indianapolis, for the same destination, within the last two weeks.

AN IRISH OPINION OF THE BLACK-HORSE CAVALRY.—The Galway (Ireland) *Vindicator*, of Aug. 7, in its account of the battle of Bull Run, states that the Black-horse Cavalry, about which there has been so much talk, is composed of negroes. It says:

> If daring and courage, and the ready sacrifice of life could have gained the victory, the Sixty-ninth would have accomplished it single handed. But, strange to say, it would appear a *cavalry company of "niggers"—volunteers fighting for the perpetuation of their own slavery*—occasioned the panic amongst the Northern army."

☞ Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's regiment, now called the First Long Island Volunteers, and commanded by Col. Julius Adams, is among the first troops that have gone to Washington.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants arrived at New York, to August 21st, foots up 39,869; a falling off of 18,000 from last year.

PERSONAL.

—Hon. H. O. Crane, Senator from Winnebago county, Wisconsin, having accepted the position of Surgeon in the Third Regiment, has resigned his Senatorship.

—It is understood that the Patterson-Bonaparte difficulties are to be settled by Patterson Bonaparte, of the United States, marrying his cousin, the daughter of the Prince Murat, who we believe resides in Florida.

—Jonas Babcock, of Northboro, Mass., is now 84 years of age, has always lived in that town, and been a healthy, robust man, and yet has never seen the city of Boston, a distance of about thirty miles.

—Mrs. Ann Maria Tree, mother of Mrs. Charles Kean (Ellen Tree) died recently in London, in the 91st year of her age.

—Lately, in the English House of Lords, the Earl of Derby took occasion to pull to pieces the grammatical construction of a clause in the East India Council bill, and made as usual, capital fun out of it. The best part of the joke was enjoyed, however, by those who were all the time aware that this clause was the production of no less a person than his son, Lord Stanley.

—A letter from Richmond says that Toombs, Cobb and Wigfall, are each at the head of a regiment of rebels.

—The Washington papers call the Bull Run fight the "John Bull Russell fight," in commemoration of the fast time made by Russell in his retreat to Washington. It is said the fastest of the Fire Zouaves immediately "dried up" after reading Russell's account. It "beat their time," "and more too," "or any other man."

—A captain and ex-captain of the Garibaldi Guard had a set-two with sabres in Washington a day or two since. The seconds, however, interposed at a seasonable moment, and thus fortunately prevented a fatal termination of the affair.

—J. H. Perry, D. D., having received authority from the War Department, is now engaged in organizing a regiment in Kentucky, called the Continental Guards, of which he will take command. Dr. Perry has a military education, and served with distinction in the army before he entered the ministry.

—The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Daily News* says: "I hear from a reliable source that Gen. Cadwalader is lying dangerously wounded at Philadelphia." When and where was the General wounded?

—"A Daughter of South Carolina" says that Gen. P. G. Toutant (alias Beauregard) is not blessed with a great portion of this world's goods, and proposes that every woman of South Carolina contribute a dollar for a fund to be invested in Confederate bonds and presented to him.

—We learn from the Lexington (Ky.) *Observer and Reporter* that Col. R. B. Carpenter, of Covington, formerly of this city, made an eloquent speech in that city on Monday for the Union cause.

—The Louisville *Courier*—not good authority—says that the reported death of Alexander R. Boteler, jr., of Harper's Ferry, is incorrect. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Manassas by the explosion of a shell, but has since entirely recovered.

—Brigadier General S. R. Curtis, Representative in Congress from Iowa, has written an able address to his constituents, giving his reasons for resigning his seat in Congress—his appointment as Brigadier General.

—John B. Palmer, the proprietor of the Concord (N. H.) *Standard*, which was recently suppressed by the people, writes to the *Patriot* of that city that he has neither coat, hat or boots—his wardrobe having been destroyed along with the rest of his property.

—Mrs. Submit Field, wife of Rev. Dr. Field, of Stockbridge, Mass., died on the 16th inst., aged 77. Mrs. F. was the mother of David Dudley and Cyrus W. Field.

—The Louisville (rebel) *Courier* calls Hon. Joseph Holt, an "ex-Kentuckian." That is sharp. Prentice must look out for his honors.

—Wm. M. Franklin, calling himself a "Judge," undertook to talk secession to the people of Santa Fe, Owen county, Ind., a few days since, and got "hustled" for his impudence. It is said he refuses any more engagements to talk in that line, although he is overrun with invitations.

—Daniel Carpenter, the Deputy Superintendent of the New York Metropolitan Police has, it is said, been called to Washington, to take the Superintendency of the new Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia.

—Wm. Lyon McKenzie, who has figured so largely in Canadian politics during the last forty years, is said to be dying. Some time since his memory deserted him, and now he is nearly helpless. He leaves only a homestead to his family, and that not valuable.

—Jo. Doty, formerly editor of the *Badger State*, at Portage, Wis., has turned up in the rebel army at Pensacola, writing secession correspondence.

—Dr. A. Blanchard has been appointed Surgeon of the Marine Hospital at Milwaukee.

—Mr. Train, the American speculator, who has been for some years in this country, has received a heavy blow and sore discouragement. The Metropolis Road Commissioners have given him notice to remove his Bayswater tramway by the 4th of October.—*London paper.*

The New Treasury Notes.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 23d.]

It is now pretty certain that the 7 3-10 Treasury notes will have a sheet of five coupons attached, the sixth interest payment being made when the note itself is surrendered. This will be a great convenience to holders, and will facilitate the sale of the notes abroad. The notes will not be ready for a few days; but the Sub-Treasurer is receiving payments from parties who intend to become holders. It may be as well to mention that all the first issue of $50,000,000 will date on the 19th of August, when the first instalment was paid into the Sub-Treasury by the banks; parties who buy from the Sub-Treasurer will therefore pay, in addition to the par amount of the note or notes, whatever interest may have accrued between the 19th of August and the date of their purchase. The indications are that there will be quite an active demand for these notes among the public. People in moderate circumstances are already tendering money to the Sub-Treasurer in all kinds of odd amounts from $5,000 to $50; and when it is well understood that every man who has $50 idle can make them earn a cent a day by buying a Treasury note, the applications will be still more numerous. The following paragraph from the stock circular of Messrs. Samuel Hallett & Co., gives some idea of the amount of money which is available for the support of the government:

> The ability of the banks to take the $50,000,000 is ample, but they will probably be aided, to a considerable extent, by the banks of all the loyal States. The capital of the banks of the three cities is $120,000,000—of all the loyal States $329,000,000. The banking capital of New England, outside of the city of Boston, is $65,449,011, or very nearly twice as great as that of its metropolis. The deposits in the banks of discount in the loyal States are $207,266,618. The deposits in the savings banks are nearly as large—those in the State of New York being $67,450,397; of Massachusetts, $45,054,584; of Rhode Island, $7,765,771; Connecticut, $20,161,948—making an aggregate for the four States of $141,378,120. The deposits in all the savings banks in the loyal States probably equal nearly $200,000,000, and in the banks of discount and deposit fully $400,000,000. This vast sum is only a small proportion of the available capital of the country, but it shows how ample are the means of our people for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

It is thus evident that, as soon as the public are thoroughly informed with regard to the nature of the loan and the high interest it offers, the government will be offered all the money it needs. There is no investment that can be discovered in this country which offers, with complete security, an income of 7 3-10 per cent. except the government Treasury notes, and in the nature of things the $600,000,000 thus stated to be deposited in banks of savings and discount in the loyal States will in course of time find employment in this channel. Many of our leading foreign bankers anticipate a lively demand for our Treasury notes abroad, notwithstanding the opposition of the governments; but no foreign capital will be needed to carry on the war.

Liberty of Speech.

The probability is there will be a few more instances of "outrage" upon the "liberty of speech" in New England before long.

In Connecticut, W. W. Eaton, who was the Breckinridge candidate for United States Senator before the last Legislature, used the following language at a recent meeting in Bloomfield, in that State.

"I was told that this meeting would be broken up. Mark the prediction—within thirty days ten thousand men will be in council in Hartford county to demand that a stop shall be put to this damnable, unnatural war. The man who does not consider it such is not fit to live."

And the Bridgeport *Farmer*, of the same State and politics, on the 19th of July, spoke as follows:

"The rebel soldiery, as you term them, Mr. *Courier*, are not fighting for money. Like our Revolutionary fathers, they are fighting for their just rights.

"In the revolution of 1776 the forces of King George were the ones who fought for money. In the revolution of 1861 the forces of the despot Lincoln are the ones who are fighting for money. Men who are fighting for their constitutional rights in 1776 did not want to be hired to do it. Neither do the men who are fighting for their constitutional rights in 1861."

A brief campaign in Connecticut, before more soldiers are sent from that State into Virginia, might be wholesome.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN ROANE COUNTY.—A gentleman arrived here yesterday from Roane county, brings intelligence of another fight between the Union men and secessionists, at Spencer, the county seat. The Union men again took refuge in the Court House, and maintained their position, the rebels again abandoning the idea of capturing or killing them, as an undertaking of a little too dangerous a character. Two of the secesh were killed. The Union men of Elizabeth, another little town in Roane county, are also besieged, and are defending themselves bravely in the hope of speedy relief. These little bands of patriots are battling against odds with an energy and bravery which will confer upon them everlasting honor.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, 23d.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Fears of an Attack—New Order to Send on Troops—Our New Depot "White House"—Soldiers' Shoes—the Paymasters going West—One hasn't seen his Family in six Months—Horse and Mule Yards—The Way they Break 'em—The Mule "Jeff. Davis"—Commissioner Dole gone West—A Special Commission—Will the South free their Negroes if we Don't?—A Yankee who has had "a South Side View."

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1861.

Two dark Sundays and a blue Monday have been upon us. The new order of Secretary Cameron to hurry on the troops, was naturally an alarm. We had rumors by the hundred of the Philistines being upon us. We have rumor makers here. They are in the stores of all the secessionists. They are in their houses. They cluster in the halls of the Departments. "Beauregard is crossing! Johnston is crossing, or has got over with 40,000! Lee has whipped Rosecrans! Davis will attack us on Arlington Heights! Baltimore is betting that one week will shut us up!" These stories are made; and then the rumors that the Potomac is about closed to our boats; the stillness that hangs over all our real army movements; with only an occasional thing known about what movements are being made; these seem ominous; and, taken with the rather startling order to the Governors to send on their troops, though in regiments as ragged as Falstaff's, made the third of our big scares almost equal to a Bull Run. It would be decidedly unpleasant, if we were not getting used to such panics. But as it is, they are a kind of pleasurable excitement, such as we would have to pay for at the theatre, but come now gratis.

The hurrying on of the troops, to be here against any possible need, and to have them drilled and officered here, is a good move, and should have been the policy all along. It would have been cheaper; the drill and officering would have been better; and it would have saved some of the misunderstandings as to the relative powers of the Governors and the Federal authority over the volunteers.

You remember I have written much about the need of a depot for soldiers, where they could wash, eat, and rest, on their arrival here, without first being tramped all over town in their traveling gear, covered with "free soil." Well, we have it. It is a complete thing, too. The old inauguration ball room that was improvised for that occasion, which secesh said never should come off, has been taken down, and new-created, right where soldiers naturally *debouch* from the train. There are three immense flumes in which the Potomac is let, where, waist high, our soldiers may learn to ford it and take their ablutions. The other day I saw a regiment in the "White House"—for that is the name—the Lieutenant Colonel of which was just blessing the bath he and some two hundred others had taken all at one time. They go it swimmingly, all but the swim, when so many are in. Just now troughs are being placed all along outside, where a hundred can wash their faces at a time. Near by, the old "Mount Vernon Cane Factory," is turned into an eating house, with four immense tables, and where also running water is introduced. So does the world move; and the troops may move on too, as fast as they please, and can be all gratified in their ambition, which I heard a Colonel say was that of every volunteer of "getting to the White House."

But I wish I could get the ear of every coming soldier. One thing I would impress upon him would be to *save his money*. I have been here long enough to see how many of the soldiers have missed it, in being too free with their change, and even with their bills or gold, when they first arrive, and as long as any lingered. Hundreds of them used to take carriage the first thing—a thing I have never done yet. They would buy every little thing they saw; rush it on cigars and drinks; give to every beggar; allow the little boys to "brush their boots and shine 'em up;" and, finally, make a universal dip into the canvas shoe excitement. More than $50,000 has been paid by soldiers for these very questionable shoes. They were ingeniously named "soldiers' shoes;" looked neat before worn; were cool and well soled. But the soldiers were well *sold* in buying them, for what are they worth in rainy weather, and in the fall and winter, which are near? The good old shoes of renown for soldiers are the real shoes for them, and these they can get for nothing, as outfit by Government. If they need blacking, let the soldiers do it themselves, as most gentlemen do their boots. Many of those flush fellows soon pawned their overcoats or pistols, and after that were begging or stealing. Gen. McClellan will save all new comers from the most of these liabilities; but they cannot be too saving of their money when in Washington. Half these land sharks that wait for them are secesh, and laugh at them when they have skinned them, saying, "a fool and his money are soon parted."

Many of our soldiers hereabouts are rejoicing in a "pocket full of rocks," in the shape of eagles and eaglets—the paymaster having made their camps a recent visit. Some of these welcome men at camps are going to Ohio, among them Majors Camp and Hammond, who will cheer the soldiers at Columbus, and then follow Gen. Rosecrans, purse in hand, through the really sacred soil of Virginia. I met Paymaster Dixon yesterday in his new suit *a la* Major. He is the man who voted all alone in his county in Manassas region, for Lincoln, and as a penalty, was driven out six months since, and has not seen or heard from his family in all that time.

Yesterday I visited the Great Hippodrome of our army. It is the place where some 500 mules show conclusively the stuff they are made of; and as many horses are broken into the baggage wagons. The grounds are on two sides of the Observatory, and prove the wisdom of the "magnificent distances" that lie scattered everywhere through Washington. The horses are pretty fair, but the best, like hats after a party, have been gone some time. But the mules, they have a wonderful similarity, all sleek, and defying post hay to lessen their flesh on the rib. About three acres are divided up into yards and pens. I happened there just as they were bringing one poor mule to the persuasive mood, by means of a half dozen white men and a dozen negroes, with rails, clubs, whips, carts, ropes, and lassos—all to go through a certain gate. They finally, after one of the negroes had told him that "he need not feel so big, for his father was nothing but a jackass," got a rope round his under jaw, and drew him through, hitching him to a post till his heels did not fly more than twenty feet as he went through his tantrums. This is the way they break them; then, when they harness them they hitch them by the halter to a couple of heaviest wagons, half sunk in the ground, and make them acquainted with their future companion. There are wagons by the thousand standing through all that parts of the city. I passed by some near enough to read the makers name, and found, on three contiguous ones, three different names and places of manufacture. The grounds of the Observatory are among the most delightful of the many beautiful grounds of the city, and the panorama of hills, dotted with tents, of the wide and circling Potomac, of Georgetown and Washington, is the most enchanting. Some would call it a picture, but no picture that I have ever seen can equal it. Lieut. Maury, the late superintending genius of the Observatory, is now a traitor, laying magazines for our blockading vessels South. I forgot to say when on my mule subject, that there is one old hag of a mule they call "Jeff. Davis." His traits are deception, sullenness, and such an intensity of *mulishness*, that any other mule is a horse compared.

Mr. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has lately left on a tour of observation to Kansas, and the Southern Superintendency, if he can get there. He will see Superintendent Coffin and the agents generally in the region where the Indians are most turbulent. Probably he cannot safely go beyond Fort Scott, to which place agent Elder has been obliged to retreat from the Osage country, southwest. Whatever can be done, Mr. Dole will do, towards settling the disturbed state of things among the Indians who have been "plowed with" by the Confederate rebels, more Indians than they. A special Commissioner has been sent to the tribes farther north and west, who will also look to the abuses the white contractors are practicing on the tribes. But as the success of this commission depends on the Commissioner being unknown, I will keep his name and visits *sub rosa*.

I have heard it said by some lately that the South will free their slaves, if we don't; and make them their friends, instead of their becoming ours. If that is so, we are losing a golden opportunity to accept an effective army, if not all "saddled and bridled" for a fight, yet ready to be. We may yet wish that we had responded to Garabaldi in his offer of 20,000 men and his lead, if we are fighting for freedom. Instead of this, our very Yankee clergymen are going South as chaplains. Rev. Dr. Styles, of New Haven, is not the only one. There is a Rev. lately gone from Connecticut to Charleston, to a Congregational Church, who is now reported to be a chaplain in their army. *Bravo*, for a man who used to work in a factory, and who had help from the Education Society to study for the ministry! He ought to be a slave for life.

J. W. B.

A Visit to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BOSTON, Aug. 17, 1861.

Yesterday I took a short trip down our beautiful harbor for the purpose of "reconnoisance." Embarking on the steamboat Argo, the gentlemanly captain and his clerk made themselves agreeable by pointing out scenes of interest, and affording every information and satisfaction to my native curiosity which unfortunately is very *Yankee* in its species. Boston Harbor is one of the safest and most beautiful of any along the Atlantic coast, in form resembling the contour of an egg, somewhat, with an outlet or ship channel directly opposite the city, with here and there an island to relieve the plainness of the scene, seeming to stand as sentinels, and to question the ingress or egress of all "craft," whose papers are not more creditable than those of J. Davis's minions. We landed after an hour's ride, at St. George's Island, on which is situated the finest fort in the harbor, called after that illustrious hero of the revolution, whose blood was among the first to baptise the altar of patriotism in the battle of Bunker Hill—Gen. Joseph Warren. We were politely escorted to Headquarters by Capt. Almy, one of the staff officers, where, after refreshing ourselves, we were "shown around" by Gen. Andrews.

Fort Warren is now without regiments, the last having departed about two weeks since for the "seat of war." Perhaps a cursory review of what I saw at the Fort will be acceptable, and I will accordingly give you a few notes as *Frank Leslie says*, "taken on the spot by our special artist." A fort, as its name implies, is a stronghold for offensive and defensive purposes, built usually on an island or a projection of land—sometimes, however, not thus. It is constructed of granite, and the distance from base to parapet from thirty to forty feet. Forts are of various capacities, ranging from five acres to a much higher number. This fort contains sixteen acres, in the form of a square nearly, with an outer and an inner wall, and a *blind ditch* between them, perhaps 25 feet wide. There are *bastions*, or projections from the corners of the Fort, protecting this ditch, so that if the enemy should scale the outer wall, he would be obliged to descend it, cross the ditch, throw up scaling ladders in his effort to make the Fort, thus exposing himself to a raking fire from these bastions across his flanks, and retreat being impossible, you can imagine to what danger he is liable. A great many people make the inquiry "why don't they build forts square and simple?" Because, if so built the means of defense would not be so well enhanced to the entrenched forces, and it is for this reason—that of defense—that these forts are so irregularly constructed.

The interior presents a large parade ground, on three sides of which are the officers' quarters and casemates—mess rooms for the troops—very commodious and sufficiently ample to accommodate about 4,600 men. Above the casemate is the *parapet* or topmost range, upon which are mounted the largest guns, commanding the ship channel, so that no vessel of any character can pass unmolested into the harbor.

The guns of the interior casemate, on the other hand, are protected by bomb-proof walls, the thickness of the roof being about sixteen feet of solid earth. These guns are run out through port-holes, and being, like the guns on the parapet, hung on a swivel, command the blind ditches as also they protect the whole fort. The magazines are placed at convenient distances, usually at the corners of the fort, and are also bomb-proof. They are capable of holding each many tons of powder. The number of guns that can be mounted is three hundred and twenty, those of the interior being forty two pounders or seven-inch; those on the parapet much larger. The cooking departments are well appointed, and the gloomy prison-houses are just such Plutonic abodes as the poet Virgil described, only there is no three-headed Cerebus or river Styx; but there is plenty of thick darkness admirably calculated to knock off the rough corners of unruly soldiers, and inspire them with a kind of horrid reverence for their General and officers. On the whole, "Fort Warren" is a remarkable structure, and, although it does not compare with the largest fort in the world—that of the Czar of Russia, which is eleven miles in circuit—yet it will compare with any on the Atlantic Coast. When it is remembered that the actual cost of building has reached one million two hundred and eight thousand dollars, it may be well conceived how noble a work it is; and when we are also convinced that there are many others, chained along the Atlantic Coast from the Maine line to the extreme point of Florida, thence around the Gulf up the Pacific Coast, we may well boast of the mighty bulwarks of America. But the fate of Sumter—a source of regret, indeed—need cause no alarm for the safety of those which remain to us intact by an imperious and ruthless foe.

To General Andrews and staff, who afforded every facility for prosecuting our inquiries and informing ourself with the uses and various departments of the fort, we are deeply indebted, and congratulate our Old Bay State in the good fortune she has had in securing to her service so kind and gentlemanly officers.

After spending five or six hours, and enjoying a pleasant conversation and a hearty supper, we took leave, much delighted with our seven-mile trip down Boston Harbor. H.

LETTER FROM VERMONT.

The Military School at Norwich—Need of State Military Academies in the North—The Rifle Factory at Windsor, etc.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NORWICH, Vt., August 17, 1861.

I have been stopping at this place a few days, and while here have been impressed with some considerations relative to military matters, which I want to suggest to your readers. Did you ever reflect how entirely destitute of military educational establishments the Free States are and have been, compared with the South? The only military school outside of West Point, in the whole North, is the Norwich University, located at this place, while almost every Southern State has a military Academy in full operation, and has had for the last ten years. Military education has long been popular there, and many of their Academies now in operation have been established and conducted by graduates of the Norwich University, while at the North public opinion has frowned upon everything of the kind. Gen. Alonzo Jackman, the military instructor here and Adjutant General of Vermont State Militia, informs me that upwards of twenty years ago he entered into correspondence with the Adjutant Generals of all the States, with a view to establishing State Military Academies for the instruction of citizen soldiers, and for a time published a newspaper called the *Citizen Soldier*, having that object in view; that he succeeded in exciting an interest in military matters, and indirectly aiding and promoting military schools in nearly all the *slave* States, but *failed* to excite any interest, or comparatively little, in any of the Free States. Capt. Alden Partridge, who was the founder of this University, and for a long time its President, attempted at various times to establish other institutions of a similar kind in some other Northern States, for instance Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and did establish them for a time, but they came to an end at his death, or shortly after. Much of the patronage of this institution, as well as of the others commenced in Connecticut and Pennsylvania by Capt. Partridge, came from the Slave States, and continued to do so until a very late period. The whole Northern mind seems to have been utterly hostile to any military education or knowledge, and the cause of the Union is now meeting obstruction and disaster from the want of that knowledge and training which can best be obtained in youth and at military schools. The South have now a large body of competent officers trained and disciplined in their State military schools, together with their proportion of West Point graduates, while the North have only their proportion of West Pointers, together with the very few who have graduated from the schools established by Capt. Partridge. Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and I think Alabama, have each military schools. The graduates of these schools are numerous, and to them may be attributed very much of the enterprising efficiency and military spirit of the Southern army in this rebellion. You well know what important aid the single company of Chicago Zouaves trained by Col. Ellsworth, have given to the national cause. Very many of the graduates of this institution are as competent to give military instruction and discipline as Ellsworth, and in the real science of warfare, some far better perhaps. The study and practice of the Chicago Zouaves was confined to simple tactics I believe, yet most of them have become valuable officers in our volunteer army. War is both a science and an art, and must be studied long to be mastered. I am thoroughly convinced that the people of the North must wake up at once to the vital necessity of military education. How long this war will last no one can tell. The military schools should be filled with students at once, and if the present ones are not sufficient they should be enlarged or new ones established. I wish you would think of the subject, and call the public attention to it through your paper. It has not been considered so carefully as it ought. There is nothing like such schools for keeping up the ardor of the population not personally engaged in war; such military schools are better than camps of soldiers for instruction; camps may do for men, but for the youth of a nation the discipline of the school as well as the camp is required.

The University has accommodations for some 100 or 200 students, and can be enlarged indefinitely. They have two brass 6-pounders well mounted and in good order, and plenty of small arms. The State of Vermont furnishes them with all the arms they may require. The Rev. Dr. Bourns, President, is an accomplished classical scholar, and a very thorough teacher. General Jackman, military instructor, is an excellent disciplinarian, and a thoroughly educated military man and mathematician. He would have been appointed Colonel of one of the Vermont regiments, but it was thought that his services in his present position as an instructor were of more value to the people. Nearly all of the Cadets of the University have been engaged all the summer in drilling the volunteers for the war at various points, so that they have had no Commencement, and many of those just ready to graduate have entered the army as Lieutenants. I feel that such an institution ought to be supported and encouraged.

It is said here that the large rifle manufactory of Windsor, Vermont, which has been lain idle for several years, is to be immediately put in operation making Minie guns for the Government. During the Crimean war it was engaged largely in making Enfield Rifles for the British Government, but has been idle much of the time since.

The valley of the Connecticut never looked more beautiful than at this time. Abundant rains have produced luxuriant crops. Notwithstanding the general loyalty of the people, there are some traitors even here in New England; and they are of the most venomous description; they openly rejoice at the defeat of the national arms. Most of them are former office holders under that old scoundrel Buchanan, and they are in my opinion in secret league with the rebels. The operation of a good vigilance committee would improve their tone greatly. W. T. B.

DeKalb County.

DEKALB, Aug. 20, 1861.

Citizens met pursuant to notice, to take into consideration the furnishing the necessaries for the encamping the DeKalb County Horse Artillery, furnishing provisions, &c.

A motion was made and carried, that there be a committee of eight, who would volunteer to act as such, to see to and solicit donations of provisions for the DeKalb County Horse Artillery, while filling up.

S. T. Vaughan, Wm. H. Day, J. F. Glidden, E. B. Gilbert, Fletcher Fowler, J. P. Jones, Hiram Delany and C. D. Mosher volunteered as such Committee.

Motioned and carried, that the Secretary be instructed to confer with the State authorities in regard to drawing rations for said Company.

Meeting adjourned. The Committee to meet at Gilbert Hall to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock. S. T. VAUGHAN, Chairman.

E. B. GILBERT, Secretary.

☞ A country wagon was overhauled and examined in the vicinity of this city yesterday by the agents of the United States Collector. The vehicle had the appearance of a "chicken wagon," but it was found to contain trunks, which were well filled with swords, army cloth, and other contraband articles of transit to the Southern Confederacy. The goods were stored at the Custom House.—*Louisville Journal.*

Afternoon Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM—GEN. HUNTER'S STAFF—SENATOR JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The State Department have issued the following explanatory notice:

The regulation of this Department, of the 19th inst., on the subject of passports, was principally intended to check the communication of disloyal persons with Europe; consequently passports will not be required by ordinary travelers on the lines of railroads from the U. S. which enter the British possessions. If, however, in any special case, the transit of a person should be objected to by the agent of this Government, on the borders, the agent will cause such person to be detained until communication can be had by this Department in regard to the case.

[Signed,] W. H. SEWARD.

The line of the Alexandria and Loudon Railroad is dotted with rebel camps. At Leesburgh there are 3,000 infantry and six cannon. At a point six miles further below are 6,000 infantry and six cannon. Still further on, four miles beyond, are 3,700 infantry. There are also 2,000 cavalry in Loudon county. The Potomac, however, remains too high to be forded even by cavalry, to whose saddles the water comes.

It appears that the withdrawal of the rebels from Fairfax Court House, was a regular stampede. Two scouting parties of the enemy mistook each other for National troops, attacked each other sharply, fought, and rapidly fled after a few rounds, carrying the news that McClellan and all his army were in pursuit. The consequence of the intelligence was a hasty flight by the rebels, who dropped their sick along the road.

Government has reliable information that a quarrel has broken out among the leading traitors of the Confederacy, that promises to be disastrous. The belligerents are Toombs and the Virginians and the North Carlinians on the one side, and Davis, Wigfall and the extremists of South Carolina on the other. The complaint among the disaffected is, that Davis is reaching rather fast to the legitimate results of treason, the abnegation of the State and individual rights.

D. F. Dewitt, of Orange County, N. Y., has been appointed a Major in one of the regiments comprising Gen. Cooper's Maryland Brigade.

Gen. Hunter has been ordered to the command of the Illinois Volunteers. His present headquarters will be Chicago. The following gentlemen will form a portion of his staff:—Quarter Master, J. W. Shaffer; Commissary, Jno. W. Turner; Aids, Samuel W. Stockton and Edward W. Smith.

The Attorney General has declared that Mayor Berret must take the oath of allegiance. This will put his contumacy to the test.

Two or three secessionists were captured yesterday on the Leesburgh road.

Senator Andrew Johnson expects to head an army when he returns to Tennessee. The Administration will do its utmost to sustain the Union cause in that State.

The rumor that Gen. Banks had entered Winchester is false. He is not in Virginia.

From Fortress Monroe—Trying the Big Guns—Captures by our Blockading Squadron.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 23.—Gens. Wool and Butler spent part of to day at the Rip Raps, experimenting with Sawyer's gun. The second shell burst in the Confederate camp at Sewell's Point, breaking down the flag staff and scattering the rebels like chaff.

A propeller which was landing troops at the point, put back towards Norfolk.

The steamer Seminole, from the blockade off Charleston has arrived. The Seminole brought up as a prize the schooner Albion, formerly a Wilmington pilot boat, from Cardenas, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, fruits and cigars. When taken she was under English colors. The Capt. and nearly all hands were drunk. She had run the blockade off Wilmington. The Seminole has also overhauled several vessels showing English colors. She spoke the Dale last night. She will coal and undergo repairs at Old Point. The blockading squadron off Charleston, consists of the Roanoke and Vandalia.

Tory Papers Excluded from the Mails.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The following has been promulgated from Washington. If carried out, it will act as a virtual suppression of the newspapers named:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

The Postmaster General directs that from and after your receipt of this letter, none of the papers published in New York city, which were lately presented by the Grand Jury as dangerous, from their disloyalty, shall be forwarded in the mails.

I am respectfully, your obd't serv't,
[Signed] T. B. TROTT, Chief Clerk.
To the Postmaster of N. Y. City.

Mayor Berret a State Prisoner.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—Mayor Berret of Washington passed through this city as a prisoner this morning. He is *en route* for Fort Lafayette, N. Y.

The record office in the Baltimore County Court House at Townsend Town, was fired this morning by an incendiary and destroyed with all its contents.

Naval Officers Resigned.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The following officers of the United States frigate Congress, which arrived here this morning, have resigned:—Capt. of Marines, Robt. Transett, of Virginia; Second Lieut., Thos S. Wilson, of Missouri; Midshipmen, H. B. Clayborn and D. Cass, of New Orleans.

From Hayti and San Domingo.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Advices from Hayti to the 8th inst., represent that a formidable conspiracy to overthrow the Government by the pure blacks had been discovered. Several arrests had been made.

Patriotic Mass Meeting in Maine.

CAMDEN, Me., Aug. 24.—There was a great meeting in this city yesterday, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. About 3,000 people were in attendance. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Items from New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—A letter from Savannah says the Oglethorpe Regiment of Georgia lost 177 men at the battle of Manassas.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* has abandoned the cause of secession.

Taking the National Loan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—There were 80 applications yesterday at the sub-treasury for the new National loan, in sums of $50 to $5,000.

$30 AND $35 EACH.—
UNION SEWING MACHIENS
The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINE, elegantly finished with silver plate, stands
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
with drawers, and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $35—on plain
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
stand, $30 each. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
valuable improvements recently adopted. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
when such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.
UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Office 40 Franklin-st., Chicago.
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Post-Office Box 2461 Chicago.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. au15-d1-2taw-1m

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W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co., Of Cincinnati, O.
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes,
No. 30 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS:

No. 1 .... VALUE 95 CENTS.

Alton Bank. City Bank of Ottawa.
Bank of Galena. Kane County Bank.
Bank of Bloomington. McLean County Bank.
Bank of Northern Illinois.

No. 2 .... VALUE 75 CENTS.

Bank of America. Mechanic's Bank.
Bank of Sparta. Rock River Bank.
Cumberland County Bank. Pittsfield Bank.
[illegible] [illegible]
Highland Bank. Union Bank.
Illinois River Bank.

No. 3 .... VALUE 70 CENTS.

American Bank. Mahaiwe Bank.
Bank of Indemnity. Merchants' Bank.
Illinois State Security B'k. Marshall County Bank.
Illinois Central Bank. United States Stock Bank.
International Bank.

No. 4 .... VALUE 60 CENTS.

Bank of Commerce. Fulton Bank.
" Illinois. Olympic Bank.
" Jackson County. Patriotic "
Bond County Bank. [illegible] "
Columbia " State Stock Bank.
Eagle Bank.

No. 5 .... VALUE 50 CENTS.

Bank of Elgin. Franklin Bank.
" Federal Union. Kankakee Bank.
" [illegible] Narragansett Bank.
" Metropolis. [illegible] Bank.
Bull's Head Bank. Warren County "
Central Bank. Western Bank of Illinois.
Edgar County Bank. Wheat Growers' Bank.
Lake Michigan Bank.

No. 6 .... VALUE 40 CENTS.

Agricultural Bank. Commercial B'k, Palestine.
[illegible] Bank. Corn Planters' Bank.
Bank of Albion. Douglas Bank.
Bank of Aledo. Farmers' Bank, N. Canton.
" Ashland. Farmers' Bank of Illinois.
" Benton. Garden State Bank.
" Brooklyn. Hampden "
" Carmi. Humboldt "
" Naperville. Kankakee "
" Pike County. Lafayette "
" Republic. Mississippi River Bank.
" Southern Illinois. Prairie State "
Canal Bank. Plowman's "
Commercial Bank, N. H'n. Reed's "
Corn Exchange Bank. Southern Bank of Illinois.
Continental Bank. Shawnee Bank.
American Exchange Bank. Grand Prairie Bank.
Bank of Aurora. Jersey County "
" Chester. Lancaster "
" Commonwealth. Mechanics' & Drovers' B'k.
" Quincy. Morgan County Bank.
" Raleigh. New Market Bank.
[illegible] Bank. [illegible] Bank.
Gillespie Bank. [illegible] Bank.
Farmers' & Traders' B'k. Rock Island Bank.
Frontier Bank. State Bank of Illinois.
Grayville Bank. Union County Bank.

Wisconsin—Current, 98 cents; Uncurrent, 85 to 95 cts.
We pay in GOLD within 2 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency.
☞ Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money, by "United States Express" can do so at our expense, by marking their package "Wright & Brother." [illegible] On large amounts we make a liberal advance on our quotations. You will do well to give us a call before selling elsewhere. au8-d1-6m

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL-
WAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also Superior Yeast Malt in barrels.
A. S. MUNRY,
[illegible] 3 Board of Trade Building.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND
CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR
TO BE HELD
AT CHICAGO,
Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1861.
CASH PREMIUMS,
$20,000.
Citizen's Prizes for Fast Horses, &c.,
$2,000.
ALL ENTRIES FREE.
Railroads will Transport Passengers at
HALF FARE and FREIGHTS FREE.
ATTACTIONS UNPRECEDENTED.
TEN GRAND GOLD MEDALS
To be awarded on a
NATIONAL TEST OF FIRE ARMS.
AN ELEGANT BANNER
To be presented to the
Best Drilled Company of Infantry.
THE PRIZE BANNER
Will be awarded by a competent Committee, and the Drill will be in accordance with Hardee Tactics. Each Company to be not less than 40 rank and file.
All business on the Fair Grounds will be suspended during the presentation of the PRIZE BANNER. The presentation will be accompanied by appropriate addresses by eminent men.
Large and appropriate Premiums will be awarded for the best contest in SHARP SHOOTING.
FINEST MILE TRACK AND AMPHITHEATRE IN AMERICA.
GRAND CAVALCADE OF PREMIUM STOCK.
FLORA TEMPLE, ETHAN ALLEN and other celebrities are expected to compete for independent and important prizes, over and above the PREMIUM LIST.
LADIES RIDING AND DRIVING,
150 dollars offered in Premiums.
A TRIAL OF FIRE ARMS,
Under the direction of COL. S. A. BUCKMASTER, will take place at a stated time, every day, in full view of the Amphitheatre.
MAJOR ANDERSON and other distinguished Artillerists, have been appointed on the Committees.
The Southern Confederacy having forced upon the Northern FREE STATES this deplorable and momentous contest, it therefore becomes eminently necessary that the FREEMEN of the great Northwest should familiarize themselves with these MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, now the only arbiters of PEACE. And where in our broad domain can a like exhibition, of great practical utility, be got together and displayed to the masses better than at Chicago? remembering that the tillers of the soil are the men to defend it.
PEACE HAS ITS DUTIES SO HAS WAR.
GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT and other distinguished military men, will be present to examine the test of Fire Arms at the coming Fair.
HON. LEWIS F. ALLEN, F. S. FAXTON and GEORGE VAIL, have been appointed delegates from the NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, to attend the Fair, and will be present during the week.
Delegates have also been appointed from other States and the Canadas, to be present during the Fair, and have signified their intention to be here.
FARMERS OF THE NORTHWEST, let us come together in council; come with your families. Every arrangement has been made for your safety and comfort during the Fair Week. One hundred and twenty acres of Camping Grounds, abundantly supplied with water, and conveniently located, have been secured. The citizens of the adjoining States are cordially invited to meet with us, and all who do come may be assured of a HEARTY WELCOME and GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS.
Entries can be made at the Secretary's Office, in Springfield, until September first, after which, and until the opening of the Fair, at the Society's Rooms, No. 4 Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.
By order of the Executive Committee,
JOHN P. REYNOLDS,
au16-g93-1m Corresponding Secretary.

BIRD CAGES!—BIRD CAGES!
BIRD CAGES!
BIRD CAGES!
AND
FISHING TACKLE,
FISHING TACKLE,
FISHING TACKLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
No. 111 RANDOLPH STREET,
KINGSBURY BLOCK.

GALESBURG, June 26th, 1861.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO.,
CHICAGO:
GENTS:—It gives us much pleasure to inform you that in the late destructive fire in this place the
HERRING'S
PATENT CHAMPION SAFE,
Which we purchased a few years since, and which contained all our Valuable Books, Papers, &c., came out
ALL RIGHT,
And (with the exception of the binding of the books being curled by the steam), in as good a state of preservation
As when first put into the Safe.
We shall want another of larger size as soon as we get located.
Yours truly,
de11'60-ly2dp BARTLETT & JUDSON.

1861.
TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.
Chicago, Port Sarnia
AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY LINE.
Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class
Propellers and Sail Vessels
Daily from Chicago to Sarnia,
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
From Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.
The first-class Screw Steamers
"ALLEGHANY," Capt. Boynton,
AND
"UNION," Capt. Cooper,
Run in this line. One of these Steamers will leave the dock of A. E. GOODRICH every
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING
FOR SARNIA.
☞ Prompt despatch given to every description of freight destined for the Canadas, or any of the Eastern States.
Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line,
As the entire distance via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.
Good accommodations for first and second-class passengers, and passengers ticketed to all the East.
For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, foot of Michigan street, or to
A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway,
au5-g86-3m Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

CHAS. A. EATON—Agent,
IMPORTER OF GUNS
And Sporting Apparatus, Colt's, Allen's and other Pistols.
Gunmaker's Materials, Bowie Knives, Dirks, Etc. Agent for Oriental Powder Company and Wisconsin Shot.
NO. 86 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Opposite the Tremont House. jy26-g337-to-sep14-61

HENRY WIGGERS,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealers in
GOLD MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE
Oval and Ornamental
Picture Frame Warehouse,
133 RANDOLPH STREET,
Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois.
Steam Factory, 337, 339 and 341 State st., and 51 and 53 LaSalle st.
French Mirrors, Portrait and Oval Frames of every kind. Old Frames re-gilt equal to new. P. O. Box 1944. jy9-g280-6m

OSWEGO, AUGUST 9th, 1861.
On and after this date the charges on Grain handled by the Oswego Warehouses will be as follows
For Elevating, with 10 days storage, ¼ cts. per bush.
For each additional 10 " " ⅛ "
For Transferring from vessels to boats ¼ "
Vessels pay ¼ cents per bushel elevating in addition to above rates.
Lake Ontario Elevator—LUTHER WRIGHT & CO.
Empire Elevator—[illegible] & IRWIN.
Continental Elevator—AMES & LATHROP.
Washington Elevator—PENFIELD, LYON & CO.
Columbia Elevator—[illegible]
Merchants' Elevator—S. A. HOWLETT & CO.
WM. H. HERRICK,
au17-g289-2w GENERAL MANAGER.

GEORGE T. ABBEY,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER
—OF—
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Etc., Etc.,
160 LAKE STREET.
Sporting Apparatus and Gun Materials. Rifles made to order, with all the modern improvements. Telescope Sights, Hazard Muzzles, &c. Repairing promptly done and warranted. Agent for Hazard's Powder. jy26-g337-to-sep14-61

TWELFTH STREET WOOD
YARD.
D. M. ELDRED,
Dealer in WOOD OF ALL KINDS,
Office and Yard Twelfth street, near Corner of Clark,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SOMETHING NEW
AND
STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS
STOOD
THE TEST OF YEARS
AND STILL GROWS
More and More Popular
BY
PROF. WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE
SEE WHAT
OTHERS SAY OF IT.
A distinguished St. Louis Physician [illegible]

[illegible]

SOLD IN CHICAGO BY
J. H. REED & CO.
LORD & SMITH
SMITH & DWYER
E. H. SARGEANT
AND ALL OTHER DEALERS IN CHICAGO.
Also, by the following Druggists in Illinois:

[illegible]

Wholesale Agents in Chicago, at Manufacturers Prices
FULLER & FINCH
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Special Notices.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, [illegible] State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers. [illegible]

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ears
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Leprosy.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, Perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists. [illegible]

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an INTERNAL remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Testimonials like the following,—hundreds of them—can be obtained from persons well known, who freely give their testimony to its benefit.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw."
CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

"After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured with two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."
NORMAN T. AYRES, [illegible] Franklin st., Boston.

"Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well.
D. B. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 4 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. R. R. LANDON, Agent. The trade supplied. [illegible]

Coal.

COAL!—COAL!!—The undersigned having succeeded to the business of John S. Newhouse would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends, and the public generally, assuring them that he can supply at all times the best quality of Coal at the lowest prices.

CHARLES W. GRAY,
(Successor to John S. Newhouse.)
Dealer in Anthracite and Bituminous COAL.
ALSO—GRANULAR FUEL, the best article in use for Summer Fuel or Coal Kindling.
OFFICE—Cor. Washington and Market streets, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3447. [illegible]

ILLINOIS COAL.—The CHEAPEST AND BEST.
The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company of LaSalle, to meet the greatly increased demand for their
BITUMINOUS COAL,
And to secure uniformity in prices and quality, have opened an office and yard in Chicago, and are now prepared to supply consumers in large or small quantities with a PURE ARTICLE OF ILLINOIS COAL, free from slate, sulphur, slack or water, at such prices as to
DEFY COMPETITION.
Their coal is the same heretofore sold here by Messrs. Law & Strothers but is mined and handled with increased care. It is well screened and is kept under shelter, as exposure to weather is known to be injurious to all coals, and especially to those which are largely bituminous.
This coal is readily inflammable, and burns with a bright blaze, yet has more body than the Eastern soft coals. It is well adapted for family use, particularly for cooking as well as for manufacturing purposes. Existing in inexhaustible quantities in our own State and neighborhood and affording the only hope for the large development of the manufacturing interests of this city, at the same time excelling ANY of foreign coals in
Cheapness and Utility Combined.
Every prudent housekeeper or manufacturer should give it a trial, which is all that is needed to satisfy him of its merits.
In order to avoid loss, and afford the public the benefit of the lowest prices, the Company have adopted the INVARIABLE rule of
Cash Upon Taking the Order.
PRICES FOR JULY AND AUGUST:
By the cargo, delivered on any dock, per ton....[illegible]
5 Tons and over at the yard, per ton....[illegible]
" " " delivered, per ton....[illegible]
Less than 5 tons at the yard, per ton....[illegible]
" " " delivered, per ton....[illegible]
Office and Yard SOUTHEAST CORNER OF NORTH WATER AND LASALLE STREETS, where they have facilities for forwarding on the Galena and Chicago and the Northwestern Railroads.
Communications sent by mail will be promptly attended to. Address S. S. HAYES, Post Office Drawer 3846, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!
The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sales of
PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS
In Chicago, and insure a permanent supply at never exceeding fifty cents per ton fluctuation between Summer and Winter nor exceeding former prices of Erie and Briar Hill Coals, have constantly rented the yard formerly occupied by John S. Newhouse,
Corner of Madison and Market Streets,
Where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE at
MINING PRICES,
FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED.
We mine and have sold to dealers all the Hard Coals that have been brought to Chicago for ten years; and having made permanent arrangements for five years, can insure a constant supply at lower rates than ever Hard Coals have been sold in this market.
No credit given for either wholesale or retail. COST AND CASH WILL BE THE MOTTO. The reduction in price must insure payment before any order will be filled. This system will be rigidly adhered to under all circumstances.
For Beesburgh and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coals, can offer great inducements to Railroads and other consumers. For prices or other particulars, address
ROBERT LAW,
[illegible] Post Office Drawer 6181, Chicago, Ill.

Eye and Ear.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."—This saying is fully verified, and every person can call and see the proof. Th
Doctor John Phillips,
85 WASHINGTON STREET.
Will suit you with spectacles by inspection of the eye, over 1,000 persons can testify to the truth of this statement in this city.
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Opera and Marine Glasses,
TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, MAGNIFIERS,
Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Mathematical Instruments, Etc.
Spectacles repaired and Glasses inserted. Periscopic Glasses and Brazilian Pebbles.
Dr. Phillips has had abundant experience and success in treating
DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
Sufferers are requested to examine his recommendations and test his skill. [illegible]

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN.
[illegible] SOUTH CLARK STREET [illegible]
[illegible]

Scales.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES,
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
[illegible]

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
32 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

Army Equipments, &c.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing
Dragoon Equipments,
CHAPEAUXES, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C.
And are prepared to furnish large quantities
AT SHORT NOTICE.
SAMPLES ON HAND.
TURNER & SIDWAY, 32 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c.
All inquiries promptly answered. [illegible]

MILITARY GOODS,
BLUE CLOTH
Grey Cloth,
Flannel,
Blankets,
And Trimmings,
FOR SALE BY
BOWEN BROTHERS,
74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS
J. & A. HERZOG,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS
150 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!—[illegible]

Miscellaneous

IMPROVE YOUR BREED OF HOGS.
Attention is called to the stock of Hogs at the Summit Farm, Cook county and State of Illinois, which is at the Summit Station upon the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, only eleven miles from Chicago, and six only from the State Fair Grounds. Several trains pass there daily.
This tribe of Hogs has the advantage of the latest four crossings of Suffolk blood, and males and females can be selected of entirely different strains.
The advantages of this kind of Hogs are its inclination to fatten, the smallness of bone to the meat, the small quantity of food consumed, the small amount of offal made, its general cleanliness and the decided improvement that its cross makes upon the common hogs of the country.
Whilst it is desirable that persons should see for themselves, those who cannot are requested to send to the subscriber and get a circular.
They will be delivered, properly boxed and provided with food for any portion of the United States or Canada, and delivered free of charge to any railroad depot, express office or vessel in Chicago. Address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Illinois.
CHARLES L. REED, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

CARBON OIL!—
Pure Carbon Oil,
THE PUREST, HEAVIEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Warranted Pure White and Non-Explosive.
JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO.,
No. 20 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.,
AGENTS FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
LUCIFER OIL WORKS,
PENNSYVANIA.
[illegible]

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—Holders of Scrip in the
RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK,
Can receive the interest on same by calling at the Agency of the Company in Chicago.
A new issue of scrip for the year ending 1st of July, 1861, will be ready for delivery on or about the first of September. Those who are entitled to same will please call for it. HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agents, Office No. 1 Clark street.

HURLBUT'S GREAT TIGHT BARREL STAVE SAWING AND DRESSING MACHINE,
PATENTED JULY 3d, 1860.
The greatest invention of the age.—[Cincinnati Commercial.
A discovery of national importance.—[N. Y. Tribune.
Deserving the highest praise in both construction and action.—[Scientific American.
It is the favorite of all at the Exhibition, (Chicago Mechanics Institute.)—[Chicago Tribune.
We give it our hearty approbation, and commend it to all lumbermen, believing it opens a mine of wealth to them.—[St. Louis Republican.
The undersigned are the Inventors and Patentees and still own the right to the following territory, to-wit:—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Minnesota, Maine, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Maryland, Florida, Vermont, Alabama, Oregon, New Jersey, Delaware and Rhode Island. We are now prepared to sell State, County and Town Rights.
We build a splendid new style machine, capable of making a stave from one to six feet long, and of any desired thickness, from ⅜ of one inch to 2½ inches.
The machine is automatic, and is WARRANTED to make a PERFECT TIGHT Barrel Stave.
The following persons have the machines in operation, and to them we would respectfully refer the public:—Hayward & DeWolf, Michigan City, Indiana; Chesley, Post & Co., Ashley, Ill.; L. R. & H. W. Alley, Batesville, Indiana; N. J. Templeton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Caswell & Davidson, Parkersburg, Virginia; A. Thornton & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
We will take real estate or good personal property in exchange for machines and rights.
Persons wishing to make inquiry in regard to said territory will please address HURLBUT BROTHERS & CO., Post Office Box 3643, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber offers for sale or exchange, his
Residence at Racine, Wisconsin,
The house is nearly new, built in the best manner, situated on the main avenue of the town. Built of wood and lined through with brick—43 feet front, including wing; marble mantels, bathroom, cellar, two wells, cistern, together with all required out buildings, good barn, wood and ash houses, &c., &c.; on ample grounds, handsomely laid out with graveled carriage and foot walks,
VARIETY SHADE TREES, SHRUBBERY AND PLANTS,
With a fine garden—eastern front of 160 feet—with fine view of Lake Michigan.
Racine is sixty miles north of Chicago, directly on the Lake, with a fine elevation and perfectly healthy; about ten thousand inhabitants; fine roads, schools and churches. The schools are established and conducted upon the same principles as those of Chicago, and the town is pronounced the handsomest in the Northwest. Accessible four times per day by rail. Would be sold on time or exchanged for Chicago property, and the additional if any, will be paid in cash or by assuming a mortgage. WM. A. MURPHY,
[illegible] Clark street, N. Y. Central Railroad Office, Or address P. O. Box 3336.

NOTICE TO EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES.
The Illinois Central Railroad Company have made arrangements for the use of a fine Grove, located at Matteson, on the line of their road, twenty-seven miles from Chicago.
This Grove is immediately adjoining the track. A portion of it has been cleared of the underbrush and put in suitable condition for Pic Nic Parties. Stands for speakers, rustic benches and swings have also been erected. Within the Grove is a Living Spring of Clear Water. Adjacent to the Grove is a piece of beautiful level prairie, well adapted for Cricket and other athletic sports. This Grove will easily accommodate 5,000 people. As a place for Excursions and Pic-Nics it has unrivaled attractions.
Special Trains can be chartered at reasonable rates by applying at the office of the General Superintendent in the Great Central Depot.
W. R. ARTHUR, General Supt.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

WILSON'S ALBANY SEEDLING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Plant now, and you'll get a crop next summer.
GEORGE B. DAVIS,
Morgan Gardens, North Side, near Clybourne Bridge, will supply strong, well rooted plants of this celebrated variety at $4 per thousand. Parties in want of large quantities are invited to correspond. Also, Hooker's Seedling and Longworth's Prolific.
RASPBERRY PLANTS.
Knevett's Giant, Franconia, Red Antwerp, and Large Fruited Monthly, at prices to suit the times. Also, hardy Currants, Gooseberries, &c. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. Plants carefully packed. Address GEO. B. DAVIS, Box 3514, Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:
[illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER.
3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.
1,000 reams Manilla do.
1,000 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
Cash paid for Rags.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago,
And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc, Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils of best quality; Brushes, and all appertaining to the trade. [illegible]

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.
A consignment of this well-known iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by
C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns. Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale.
AT 138 LAKE STREET.

FISHING TACKLE.—Fish Hooks,
Lines, Spoon Baits, Snells, Flies, Floats, &c., &c.
REED POLES—[illegible] 138 Lake street.

FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—
300 tons Assorted Foundry Pig Iron, [illegible]

COOPERAGE.—[illegible]

TO SHIPPERS OF LUMBER AND SALT.—[illegible]

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages,
BASE BALLS, CHAIRS, CRADLES, &C.
Wholesale and Retail, at 138 Lake street.

J. T. CARTER,
PAPER AND PAPER STOCK WAREHOUSE,
231 South Water Street Chicago, Ill.
Cash paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, and Metals.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES, [illegible]

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! [illegible]

NATIONAL PREMIUM CATAWBA WINE, of John E. Mottier,
BY THE CASE OR BOTTLE,
At GALE BROTHERS, Druggists.

PURE GRAPE JUICE,
FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.
At GALE BROTHERS, [illegible]

TWENTY THOUSAND Bushels BARLEY MALT,
Cheap for Cash
IRWIN & HOBBY, [illegible] Board of Trade Building.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW [illegible]

Tobacco.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S Manufactured Tobacco.
EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, 73 South Water-St., Chicago,
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departures of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
7.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	7.00 a. m.
7.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
7.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.
7.30 p. m.	[illegible]	7.00 a. m.
11.15 a. m.	4.00 p. m.	[illegible]
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	[illegible]
7.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.15 a. m.
8.15 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
8.15 a. m.	7.40 a. m.	2.50 a. m.
5.30 p. m.	no mail	3.00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
8.50 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	9.30 a. m.
4.30 p. m.	3.30 p. m.	2.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
8.45 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.50 p. m.
8.45 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.15 a. m.
CHICAGO ST. LOUIS R. R. LINE.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	7.10 p. m.
4.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	7.35 a. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
9.15 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
9.00 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
5.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	6.50 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	1.50 p. m.
8.10 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.35 p. m.
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE.		
6.05 a. m.		6.25 a. m.
[illegible] p. m.		7.00 p. m.

THE ARREST OF MR. MUIR.

A Detective's Peep into his Papers—Rebel Financial Arrangements—The Effect of the Blockade.

[From the N. Y. Tribune 21st.]

When Muir of South Carolina was diverted from the gang-plank of the Persia, to the inn kept by stout Martin Burke for the political refreshment of Rebels, known as Fort Lafayette, his baggage, of course, was taken out of the ship, and went into the curious keeping of Government officials. A detective, to whom we are indebted for many favors, has furnished us with copies of some of the correspondence found in Muir's trunk.

The following letter to "Charles Cavendish Clifford, M. P., House of Commons, London," will command attention:

CHARLESTON, July 31, 1861.

C. C. CLIFFORD, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* The importance which our American affairs are assuming, must be my excuse for again addressing you. I have just returned from Richmond, the seat of Government for the Confederate States. I attended for a short time as a spectator the meeting of Congress, and conversed with several of the members with whom I have long been acquainted. I arrived in Richmond the Wednesday evening succeeding the battle at Manassas, which was fought on Sunday, the 21st. Long before you receive this you will have heard of the decisive victory gained by the Confederate troops. The effect of this battle on the Northern mind will be to exasperate and excite to greater efforts than ever, the great masses of the North and West. They will never be content until the disgrace of this defeat is wiped out by some counterbalancing victory on their part. As a lover of peace, and earnestly desiring a speedy conclusion to this useless and wicked war, I could hope that neither section would be again humiliated by so disastrous a defeat as that of Manassas.

I found the members of Congress, the members of the Cabinet with whom I am acquainted, and those citizens of Richmond with whom I conversed, perfectly confident of eventually gaining the day. I asked some of the merchants of Richmond if they were not apprehensive that Gen. Scott's army would get possession of Richmond, but they assured me that at no time did they feel the least sense of danger, and since the recent battle they were satisfied they were not too confident. I confess I had my fears that Richmond, being so near to the base of Gen. Scott's operations, might have been captured by the overwhelming forces of the North.

I am profoundly impressed with the great strength of men, money, and the materials for waging war which the North possesses. I have been pained to see the disposition of my neighbors to underrate the courage and patriotism of the North, and have feared it might have led us into fatal security. The experience of the last battle has taught us a useful lesson. It has convinced our people that the Yankees will fight, and most desperately, and will lead to greater caution in future.

Men are plenty; the means of keeping them in the field are not so easily found as men, yet we trust these means will not be wanting.

The object of my visit to Richmond was to attend a Convention of all the Banks in the Confederate States, to see how they could aid the new government with their credit in this emergency. It was agreed that all the banks should receive on deposit, and in payment of debts, the Treasury notes which the government are about to issue, say to the amount of $100,000,000, and to pay out those notes to their customers. This will give them universal currency throughout the Confederate States; and as our ports are blockaded, and we must in consequence do without foreign importations, we can use this government credit among ourselves so long as the war lasts; and when the war is over, these notes will have to be funded into a permanent debt.

The planters are everywhere subscribing the half of their entire crops to the government loan, and it is proposed, though not yet determined upon, that the government aid the planters to the extent of the whole crop, either by its bonds or, by Treasury notes, the larger denominations of which are to bear an interest of over 7 per cent., which would induce many persons to hold them as an investment. To an English financier such a plan might seem very ruinous; but we have made up our minds that the government must be supported in the war at all hazards and at any cost, and should these treasury notes depreciate or become worthless, we had better suffer than return to *such* a Government as now rules at Washington.

* * * * * *

Present my regards to Sir Augustus and Lady Clifford. I shall long remember the pleasant family dinner at their house.

Yours, JAMES S. M. CARTER.

Another mercantile letter from Charleston, written by copying presses so illegibly that only a portion of it could be deciphered, and the signature to which is but an inky "quirl," speaks just enough of British recognition of the rebels to stimulate curiosity and make us wish that the writer had been more communicative. Mr. Trescott's companion to Richmond seems to have been a Mr. Bulligny; but he may have been anybody whose name begins with B and ends with y, g, or j. An interesting quality in this epistle is that it enables us to know the spirit of Mr. Russell's letter to the London *Times*, descriptive of the Bull Run battle, and teaches us that this gentleman has the amiable habit of treating his rebel friends to private copies of the fun he makes of the running Yankees. But to the scrawl:

"Mr. B. showed me, confidentially, Mr. Russell's letter about the battle; the letter beats all I have yet seen in print about the Yankees running. He says we could have had Washington by merely asking.

"He says Lord Lyons had an inclination to ask Mr. Seward 'if the Confederate States of America had not the belligerent *rights*, according to his notion, he would certainly admit they had the belligerent *power*.' On oath of secrecy he communicated to me also that the first step of recognition was taken. He and Mr. Bulligny together sent Mr. Trescott to Richmond yesterday, to ask Jeff. Davis, President, to accept the treaty of commerce, to accept the neutral flag carrying neutral goods. This is the first step of direct treating with our Government.

"If prepared for active business by 1st January, you may rely on all going right.

"Crops good and fine. There is more corn made than ever known. Cotton will be four million bales, with what was left from the last crop.

"Have no doubt that there will be seen direct opportunities with the South by steam. All our privateers do remarkably well, though some less good than others."

In a letter dated Norfolk, July 11, from a very nice person evidently, named Annie K. Anderson, the destitution of that swamp city of rebellion in all the elements of a civilized diet, is thus touchingly set forth:

"All your Norfolk friends and relations are well, but every one has a poor look, and discusses nothing but economy. The blockade has caused everything to rise in value. I hear that there is not a barrel of white sugar in the place—and tea and coffee are things you must not expect to replenish when they give out, and if it were not for soft crabs and fish, I dont know what we should do. There is such a demand for meat of every kind that it is almost beyond the reach of the poor."

"The schooner Henry Middleton (a first-class vessel) is loading with spirits for Liverpool. She will take about 600 barrels. A number of persons are interested in the vessel and cargo, *and we intend to run the blockade and enter your port under the Confederate flag.* The vessel and cargo go consigned to you. If she arrives safe we wish the proceeds of her cargo reinvested in such articles *as are much needed here*, viz:—[Here follows a list of assorted tin-plates to amount of 460 boxes, and a large quantity of assorted sheet-iron, iron wire, rods, 1,200 pounds tin-metal, 3,000 pounds of lead, and an assortment of blacksmith's iron, and white thread.] Mr. Robert Muir, of this place, one of the parties interested in the adventure, and by whom I send this, will confer with you and advise whether it will be better for the schooner to clear for a Northern port, so that in case she is ordered off by the blockading fleet, she may proceed to New York or Philadelphia. Confer with Mr. Muir particularly on this point—and whether it will be necessary to put her under the British flag. * * * I am under the impression that this war will soon be brought to a close. Watch closely the movements of your Government toward this country. If it interferes we will soon have things put to rights again. Endeavor to have some goods to meet the raising of the blockade. Salt is worth to-day $4 per sack. There is a large and fine crop of wheat made in this State and Georgia. A good business might be done in it if we only had an opportunity of shipping."

A letter from R. T. Walker, of Charleston, dated Aug. 5, and addressed to Charles Moore of Liverpool, will be found interesting to the officers of the blockading squadron, as well as to the readers of the *Tribune*. Walker writes:

This same merchant, Walker, writes another letter to Moore, of Liverpool, under date of Aug. 6, in which he says:

"There has been 600 barrels spirits turpentine sold this week at 25 cents the gallon. It is intended for shipment to Liverpool direct from this port, notwithstanding our harbor is blockaded. There is some risk attending it, no doubt, but I think it will go safe. In case the vessel should be overhauled by the fleet, the captain has instructions to destroy her. The parties making the shipment are determined the d—d Yankees will derive no benefit from it. The stock of spirits in this place is about 1,200 barrels—none of it for sale under thirty cents. There will be very little fine rosin received here this year in comparison with the last, many of the distillers having abandoned the business."

The Cashier of the Bank of South Carolina, under date of July 7, inclosed to C. J. Hambro & Son of London, with a heap of sterling drafts, a "Power of Attorney from Robert M. Stokes to receive from the executors of Henry Foyle the amount of a legacy left former under the will of the latter." The Rebel Robert, anxious at the non-arrival of his devised £550, will now learn from the *Tribune* the necessity of his making out a new power of attorney. Justice has wiped her scales with the one forwarded through Cashier Waring.

J. & S. P. Ravenel of Charleston send to the thread manufacturing Coats of Paisley, under date of July 10, their account current, and and a draft for $717 16, and they also send this positive statement,

"*Our port is now effectively blockaded*, and as long as it continues to be so nothing can pass in."

As a proof that this blockade was effectual, on the other half-sheet of this letter the Ravenels write, under date of August 7, to say:

"We have none of your favors since the *date of our last letter. We have had no opportunity until the present* of forwarding the duplicates."

A joint letter from Cambon and Sullivan's Island, dated July 24 and 28, and addressed to "dear Willie," by a mother and sister, and filled with affection and womanly feeling, communicates the fact that the European correspondence of the Charleston rebels is forwarded to Europe "through the courtesy of the British Consul." The mother, in the business part of her letter, writes, "Money is hard to get, but provisions now are abundant. While the blockade lasts we will drink content—*for* there is no tea or coffee to be had in our stores, and very little in Charleston."

Edward N. Thurston, of Charleston, writes voluminously, and among other correspondents to C. K. Prioleau, of Liverpool. His letter is dated in August, assuring C. K. P. that

"The late glorious victory over the Lincolnites, won by Gen. Beauregard, has so completely changed the aspect of affairs that we hope soon to hear of the success of our Commissioners on your side of the ocean, and that when we next have the pleasure of seeing you here, you will find Old Charleston a component part of a vigorous Southern Confederacy. Commodore Stringham's blockading squadron off the bar, continues an eye-sore, but we live in hopes."

The Traitors of New York City.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes:

Ever since the war commenced there has been a Southern party in New York. It has been well organized and has organs of power. The great enthusiasm attending the surrender of Fort Sumter for a time silenced the tone of this party and it was lost sight of. But it has now emboldened itself, and much effort is now made to form a party opposed to the present Administration, opposed to the war, and by it return to power in New York men who have long ruled the city and the State, and men who have to regain and re-hold the revenues of the land. The presentation of the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Day Book* and the *News*, the Organ of Mayor Wood, by the grand inquest of the county, has called up the elements of the faction scattered by the patriotic outbursts of the people, and you may expect to see an organization in New York of much power and force. I am told by men well posted in matters of general interest, that Mr. Wood, and Ben. Wood, his brother, are regaining their hold on the masses of our city—that the Fire Zouaves are here at work with all their power among their friends to alienate them from the Government. These men, disaffected and deserters, anxious to make their side fair, leave no stone unturned to harm the cause and make out a case against the Cabinet. The unfortunate position of the 79th Regiment helps on the case. This regiment, the pride of all Scotchmen, has, in the public eye, good ground for dissatisfaction. The resolution to put them into the Sickles Brigade is regarded as cause enough for mutiny. The Scotch are a moral race. Judged by the morals of Tammany, Daniel E. Sickles never ranked high. His conduct in the Key matter, and the subsequent renewal of his domestic relations with Mrs. Sickles, have all stamped him with a brand so deep that no time can efface it. If he holds a command, and any one chooses to march under him, it will be all well enough. But many will not—mutiny will follow an attempt to compel men to do so; and if compelled for a time to submit, men will take judgment into their own hands. Now Sickles and the Woods are sworn foes, and the disaffected Scotchmen find in these men fast friends.

Flight of Loyal Tennesseeans.

A Danville (Ky.) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing on the 20th inst. says:

On yesterday, at noon, 214 East Tennesseeans, refugees from Southern tyranny, passed through Danville. Their progress was not that of loud huzzas and acclamations, for spectator and refugee were filled with emotions too deep for utterance. Escorted by a large number of citizens, they marched in silence through the streets to the Seminary yard, where a bountiful dinner was prepared by the generous hospitality of the citizens for their benefit. Not a shout greeted them, but the mingled indignation and astonishment that paled the cheeks of loyal men and women, when they beheld this evidence of the tyranny of the Southern Confederacy, spoke volumes in behalf of Union and Liberty. The privations that these men had undergone in making their escape, was clearly shown by the worn and tattered appearance of their clothing. Nearly all the men were without coats—some with bare shreds of shirts—others with pants worn threadbare, while some were even without shoes. Many of them had their guns with them, which they had managed to preserve from the vigilance of the patrols which were daily marching up and down the Tennessee border to prevent such escapes. They had been compelled to either acknowledge the authority of the Southern Confederacy, or seek safety in flight. Like noble and true patriots, they preferred the latter, and bidding a last adieu to parents, wives, and children, they took to the bushes and fled to Kentucky. *Everybody had fled in the night.* Some of them were men of property, but expressed fears that it would be taken from their wives and children whom they had left behind, and appropriated to the benefit of Jeff. Davis's army. Said an old man who addressed the crowd after they had eaten heartily, "they told me I must support Jeff. Davis, or leave the country. I fled through the mountains to old Kentucky. For sixty years I have looked up to them stars and stripes, (pointing to the banner,) and if the Lord lets me, I intend to look up to them for sixty years longer." It was rustic language, but it came from as true and patriotic a heart as ever beat in a human bosom. Some of these poor fellows were deeply affected, and unable from their emotions and choked utterance, to say more than that hey had left wife, home and children.

A Hazardous Scheme.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

In a conversation had with a gentleman who left New Orleans, I learn an important incident in the rebellion at its commencement. When the Star of the West was seized at that port, there were eight hundred and fifty regular United States uniforms at the Baton Rouge Arsenal. A plan was devised to put those uniforms on that number of men, place them on the Star of the West, and sail for Fort Pickens, for the apparent object of reinforcing the fort. Gaining admittance under that idea, they were at once to kill or make way in some manner with the garrison stationed there, and hold possession of it. The leader of this movement immediately telegraphed to Jeff. Davis, asking his sanction of the expedition, and he telegraphed in reply that, although they might be successful, there was danger of being overhauled by the Pensacola squadron, and losing not only the vessel but the men, and advised him to abandon it, which it seems they did.

Dentists' Cards

J. C. FULLER, DENTIST,
85 CLARK STREET
Opposite the Court House, Chicago. [illegible]

A. W. FREEMAN, Dentist,
102....WASHINGTON STREET....102
P. O. Box 3641. [illegible]

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST. Office and Residence No. 88 West Randolph street, [illegible] Fuller & Albaugh, would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in Filling, Cleansing, Extracting, Regulating or the insertion of Artificial Teeth. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S Cast Steel CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS.
We are prepared to fill orders for these
CELEBRATED BELLS
At New York Prices, With Freight Added.
Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year half price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For full particulars send for Circulars to
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
Agents and Importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate, LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
WALLACE & HOLMES,
(FORMERLY JOHN A. WALLACE)
Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of
Hard and Soft Wood,
LUMBER, LATH SPOKES STAVES & SHINGLES
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
[illegible]

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS [illegible] NO. 118 LAKE STREET, [illegible]

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.
On and after THURSDAY, Aug. 22d, 1861, Passenger trains will leave the Depot corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted) as follows:
9:00 A. M. and 9:00 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 1:35 A. M. and 11:45 P. M.
Passenger trains arrive at Chicago at 1:50 P. M. and 5:00 P. M.
WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at [illegible] A. M.
S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:
[illegible]
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup.
W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

Paper Hangings.

PAPER HANGINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,
At Wholesale and Retail.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70..........LAKE STREET..........70

DRAKE & BROTHER
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C.,
House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,
NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
56 Lasalle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And manufacturer of
All Kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-finishing and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,
BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS,
Coppersmiths,
AND DEALERS IN
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
ALSO—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
NO. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
Pittsburgh, Penn.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Seamless Grain Bags,
AND OF
OSNABURGS,
32 inches to 40 inches wide.
We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago.
B. E. CLARK & CO., 19 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC.
USE THE
OLD SACHEM BITTERS.
It is the finest and best
SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.
IT IS AN UNEQUALED
Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.
IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.
TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.
For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 70 South Water street, Chicago.
WM. GOODHUE, Proprietor, [illegible]
Principal Depot, 56 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.
THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.
[illegible]
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
[illegible]

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.
FIRE AND MARINE.
The Union Insurance
AND
TRUST COMPANY,
Office—Room No. 2 Loomis Block, No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.
CAPITAL $300,000,
[illegible]

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after SUNDAY, July 28th, 1861, Trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:
THROUGH EXPRESS, daily (except Sundays), at 9:00 A. M., arriving at Cairo at 12 midnight.
This train connects for Peoria, Alton, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile.
ACCOMMODATION (every day) at 4:30 P. M. to Cairo and Way Stations, arriving at Cairo at 9:00 P. M. next day.
This train on Saturdays will run only to Urbana.
Trains arrive at Chicago 6:30 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.
HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.
Trains will leave Chicago: Leave Wood Lawn:
[illegible]
For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To New York, New England and the Canadas.
On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, 1861, Trains leave the great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at
7:00 A. M.—Lightning Express, (except Sunday) arrive at Detroit 4:45 P. M.; Suspension Bridge, 4:50 A. M.; Albany, [illegible] P. M.; New York, 7:30 P. M.; Boston, [illegible] P. M.
7:30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express (except Saturday) arrive at Detroit, [illegible] A. M.; (Toronto, [illegible] P. M.; Montreal, [illegible] A. M.;) Suspension Bridge or Buffalo, [illegible] P. M.; Albany, [illegible] A. M.; New York, [illegible] A. M.; Boston, [illegible] P. M.
11:15 A. M.—Cincinnati Express, (except Sunday,) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours.
Salisbury's Patent Dusters
Are run on Day Express Trains.
PATENT SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS
Baggage Checked Through.
THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the Galena office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Pass. Ag't.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:
7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with trains on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Monroe, Detroit and Jackson.
NIGHT EXPRESS:
7:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.
Trains arrive from the East at 7:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. Salisbury's Patent Dusters used on all trains.
Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements used only on this and all connecting roads.
Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt. Toledo, O.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects,
With 285 Miles of Double Track,
THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West).
FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA,
All connecting direct to New York,
Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line Night Express.
One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York,
(380 miles), without change of cars,
VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,
With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.
Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted.
NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown.
BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON
Good via any of the Boat Lines.
Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.
FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Buy Tickets via Pittsburg.
TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.
FREIGHTS.
By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri by RAILROAD DIRECT.
The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.
Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight with this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.
Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENNA. R. R."
S. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North Street, Baltimore.
LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 State Street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
On and after Wednesday, May 8th, 1861, trains will leave viz:
Day Express 9:00 A. M.; Night Express, 5:00 P. M.
Through to all the above points, and connecting at both Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, with steamer for St. Paul, &c.
Way Passenger 4:30 P. M., for Janesville.
Trains arrive [illegible] A. M.; 12:15 P. M.; 6:50 P. M.
L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily as follows:
6:00 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)
7:40 P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.)
THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
[illegible]
Connections at Cincinnati for Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.
Time to Cincinnati only 13 hours. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago (under the Sherman House).
JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
LOWEST FARE
And Shortest Time by this Route to
BELOIT, FREEPORT, GALENA AND DUBUQUE.
On and after WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1861, Two Daily Passenger Trains leave Daily from the Depot of the
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY
AT 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.
Fare to BELOIT....[illegible]
Fare to FREEPORT....[illegible]
Fare to GALENA....[illegible]
Fare to DUBUQUE....[illegible]
[illegible]
MATT. TAYLOR, [illegible]
W. H. GRISWOLD, Agent, Chicago.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
[illegible]
FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg & Pittsburg
[illegible]
D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent.
S. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

DETROIT TO BUFFALO,
VIA NORTH SHORE.
Through in Twenty Hours without landing.
[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS.
Ten Days
TO SAN FRANCISCO.
LETTERS will be received at the office of the
United States Express Company,
CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS,
(130 Lake and 60 Clark streets,)
Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M.
TELEGRAMS
Sent to Fort Kearney on the morning of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays.
EXPRESS CHARGES:
Letters weighing ½ oz. or under....[illegible]
Letters weighing over ½ oz....[illegible]
The half ounce letters will be reduced to one dollar after July 1st.
In all cases to be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, and all Express charges prepaid.
E. D. COLVIN, Agent.

JONES & CARTWRIGHT
PIKE'S PEAK
TRANSPORTATION LINE
FROM
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
TO
DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY,
[illegible]
DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION
[illegible]
Transport any Amount of Freight
THAT MAY OFFER,
From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons.
[illegible]
JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 169 Randolph Street,
[illegible]
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES
[illegible]

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton street, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,
LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
[illegible]

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. [illegible] Lasalle street, [illegible]

W. T. WOODSON & CO., Undertakers, [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—[illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

WHEREAS, HECTOR O. SNOW and Nancy Cordelia Snow, his wife, did by their certain Deed of Trust, dated and acknowledged March [illegible], A. D. 1857, which deed was duly filed for record on the [illegible] day of the same month in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, and recorded in Book [illegible] of Deeds, Page [illegible], convey to me, Robert Hervey, Lot nineteen (19), in the Subdivision of Blocks thirty-three (33), Wolcott's Addition, and fifty (50), Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, subject to the [illegible]
[illegible]
And, whereas, application has been made to me by the legal holder of said two notes to sell said premises: Now, therefore, I, Robert Hervey, the Trustee named in said Trust Deed, in pursuance thereof and of the premises, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday, the third day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, the premises described in said Trust Deed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, [illegible] said premises are described in said Deed as follows:—Lot number nineteen (19), in the subdivision of Blocks thirty-three (33), Wolcott's Addition, and fifty (50), Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, subject to the condition that no building shall ever be erected on said lot within ten feet of the west line thereof.
ROBERT HERVEY, Trustee as aforesaid.
Chicago, August 8th, 1861. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. Samuel C. Davis, Charles B. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins vs. Charles H. Thompson.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Charles H. Thompson, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Samuel C. Davis, Charles B. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins and against the estate of the said Charles H. Thompson, for the sum of Four Hundred Eighty One and [illegible] Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said Charles H. Thompson, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Samuel C. Davis, Charles B. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ff's Att'y. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. Henry Kiggins and A. W. Kellogg vs. John Ellis.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said John Ellis that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Henry Kiggins, and A. W. Kellogg and against the estate of the said John Ellis, for the sum of four hundred thirty-three and [illegible] dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said John Ellis, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. James Bond, Henry J. Gardner, a Parkman Dexter and Arthur H. Poor vs. Moseley, Lansing & Co.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Moseley, Lansing & Co. that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said James Bond, Henry J. Gardner, a Parkman Dexter and Arthur H. Poor, and against the estate of the said Moseley, Lansing & Co. for the sum of Five Hundred [illegible] Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said Moseley, Lansing & Co. shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said James Bond, Henry J. Gardner, a Parkman Dexter and Arthur H. Poor, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys. [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a promissory note for $[illegible], made dated June 4th, A. D. 1857, made by Gilbert C. Noble, and payable to the order of himself at Marine Bank, Chicago, Illinois, one year after date, with interest after due at ten per cent. per annum, and secured by Trust Deed of same date, duly executed by the said Gilbert C. Noble to the undersigned, George Scoville, trustee, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book [illegible] of Deeds, Page [illegible], and application having been made to me by the legal holder of said note to sell the real estate in said Trust Deed described for the purpose therein stated. Public notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth (28th) day of August, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the real estate in said Trust Deed described, to-wit:—The west half of Lot No. ten (10), of Block number one (1), in Sawyer's Addition to Chicago, Illinois, in the city of Chicago, Cook County, and State of Illinois, together with all right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Gilbert C. Noble, his heirs or assigns therein.
GEORGE SCOVILLE, Trustee.
Chicago, August [illegible], 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK [illegible]

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, [illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK [illegible] ESTATE OF DAVID S. HAY. [illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1861.

THE CITY.

STURGES RIFLES.—This corps are doing Police duty at Washington.

THE TUG MCQUEEN.—This fine steamer is to be removed for service on the St. Clair Flats.

POCKET PICKED.—A traveller had his pocket picked of $35, at the Ill. Central R. R. Depot, Friday morning.

RECRUITING.—Lieut. Koerner, of Fremont's Guard, has arrived and will open a station to recruit for his regiment.

REVOKED.—The Secretary of State has revoked the exequator of F. A. Hoffman, Esq., as Consul of Saxe Coburg in this city.

GEN. HUNTER'S HEADQUARTERS.—The headquarters of Gen. Hunter, whose appointment was announced a short time since, will be at Chicago.

CHICAGO VOCALISTS ABROAD.—We learn that Mrs Emma Gillingham Bostwick and Julius Lumbard are to give a concert in Milwaukee on Tuesday evening.

JUMPERTS IN THE ARMY.—Henry Jumperts, whose trial for the murder of his mistress, Sophie Werner, will be remembered, is serving as a private at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire Saturday morning, was occasioned by the setting fire to a pile of straw and rubbish on Quincy street, near State.

ACCEPTED.—Capt. Louis Mauss has been authorized by Gen. Fremont to fill up his company of sharp-shooters—and is assured that when full they will be accepted.

HORSE THIEVES.—John P. Davis, residing at the Four-Mile House, recently lost a grey horse, and his neighbor, a man named Ainsworth, a black one. No traces of the thieves.

REFUSED.—Thirty horses purchased by the Government agent in this city, have been refused by Capt. Webb, U. S. A., on account of their faulty color, and because they did not come up to the standard in other respects.

☞ The New Orleans *Picayune*, Charleston *Mercury*, and the St. Louis *Republican* and *Democrat* are received regularly by Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

QUICK WORK.—Col. Farnsworth, who was recently authorized by the Department to raise a regiment of cavalry for the war, has received already, offers of companies, more than sufficient to fill his regiment.

NEW YORK DAILIES.—We are indebted to Messrs. Bamford & Baldwin, news dealers, near the Central Depot, foot of Lake street, for New York papers of the 23d inst. No other dealers received them.

CHICAGO DRAGOONS.—This Company, Capt. E. D. Osband commanding, have recruited 200 men, and leave for Missouri on Wednesday next. They expect to be attached to Col. Dickey's Regiment.

CORRECTION.—Lt. Col. Barnes of the Fremont Rifle Regiment desires us to state, that Thomas Edwards, who was arraigned before the Police Magistrate Friday morning for the larceny of money, &c, from an intoxicated old man, was *not* a member of his regiment.

POLICE.—Nothing of interest transpired at the Armory. A drunken man or two, and several quarrelsome women constituted the entire list of offenders against the peace and dignity of the city. These were fined the usual sums.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named —— Jones, residing at Cottage Grove, was assaulted on Jackson St., Friday night, by two men, one of whom struck him a severe blow with a slung-shot—and while he was lying senseless, the two rifled his pockets of a silver watch and $10. No arrests.

THEATRE.—Mr. Sothern appears to-night in his original character of "Lord Dundreary," in Tom Taylor's comedy of "Our American Cousin," the piece being announced for this night only. Mr. Sothern's engagement terminates on Monday night, and he sails for Europe on the 3d of September. Don't miss the opportunity of seeing his "Lord Dundreary."

☞ Range of the thermometer for the week, as noted by E. L. O'Hara, at his drug store, No. 30 West Randolph street, corner of Canal street:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18	71	82	78
Monday, Aug. 19	71	74	70
Tuesday, Aug. 20	68	77	76
Wednesday, Aug. 21	72	87	72
Thursday, Aug. 22	66	71	66
Friday, Aug. 23	64	73	69
Saturday, Aug. 24	68	76	71

CHILD DROWNED.—Friday afternoon, Mary Manich, aged 10 years, daughter of Frank Manich, living on Canal, near Farquar street, was sent by her mother to Empire Slip to gather chips, and shortly after, her bonnet was discovered floating upon the surface of the water, and the child gone. It is supposed she bent over the dock to gather some chips in the water, and, losing her balance, fell in. The body was recovered Saturday morning. Coroner James empannelled a jury, who found a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

JEWISH RESEARCHES.—Mr. J. J. Benjamin, a distinguished Moldavian Jew, who has devoted the past twenty years to travels through Asia and Africa in quest of discoveries that should throw light upon the early history of his race, is now in this city, and will address a congregation at the Synagogue, corner of Adams and Wells streets, at 3 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon. He has just come across the plains from California, on his way back to Europe, and is richly stored with information that will be of interest to Gentiles as well as well as Jews. All are invited to attend.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An extra freight train on the Michigan Southern railroad, which left here Friday afternoon, laden with cattle, met with what came near being a serious accident when about eight miles from this city. The workmen were repairing the track, and not expecting an extra train, neglected to give the proper signal. The train came along at full speed, but was checked so quickly, by the engineer who discovered the break just in season to avoid it, that several cars were badly broken. No damage was done to the cattle.

HON. J. F. FARNSWORTH.—An evening contemporary circulated a rumor on Saturday that Hon. J. F. Farnsworth was killed by a railroad disaster somewhere in New York. We have ocular proof of the utter falsity of this rumor, as we met Mr. Farnsworth face to face on Saturday night, he having just reached the city from the East, alive and hearty. Mr. F. informs us that already more than sufficient companies have offered to fill up his cavalry regiment, and it will be mustered into service immediately. An order for the purchase of the proper number of horses has been made. Horses offered by men who join the regiment will in all cases be purchased in preference to those offered by outsiders, all other things being equal.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—John Ross, a well known resident of the West Division, was arrested, Friday night, charged with being concerned in the robbery of $1,100.00 from two farmers, living about twenty miles west of this city. Upon being searched, $90.00 was found upon his person, a portion of which was old silver of a peculiar date, which John and James Harrison, the persons robbed, identify as being part of the money belonging to them. Ross, who is well known in the criminal annals of Cook county, says that the money found upon him was received in payment for a horse, recently sold, and that he is prepared to prove it by a witness who was present when it was paid to him. The case will be examined at the Armory, Monday P. M. at 2 o'clock.

A NEW CAVALRY COMPANY—THE FREMONT DRAGOONS.—A muster roll will be opened at the Armory Buildings, corner of Adams and Franklin streets, this (Monday) morning at 9 o'clock, for the enlistment of men for the above company. Messrs. W. H. Medill and S. A. Forsyth, lately of the Chicago Dragoons, will be present to receive the names of those who desire to join. This company will be attached to Col. J. F. Farnsworth's Cavalry Regiment, which is accepted, and most of the companies are ready to go into camp. An order has already reached this city for the purchase of horses, saddles and bridles, and the same will be forwarded to the regimental headquarters without delay. Col. Farnsworth designs making this the best regiment in Gen. Fremont's army, and it is the intention to make the Fremont Dragoons the best company in the regiment. This is a splendid opportunity for young men to enter the service of their country, and we hope to see the muster roll [illegible] a few days.

THE BRYAN HALL WAR MEETING.

Great Rally of the People.

Speeches by Judge Drummond, Dr. Brainard, Thomas Hoyne, and others.

It was quite a return to old time scenes, the great gathering at Bryan Hall on Saturday evening last. The audience was large, and represented every class of our citizens. The Hall was hung with flags and national emblems, from among which the line of American Presidents looked down upon this rally of the people. The platform was occupied by the committees, the Mayor and Common Council, the officers of the Board of Trade, Judges of the Courts, and representatives of other organizations, military and civic. Everything showed a liberal response of our people to the call of the War Committee, in this, the third public meeting on the war.

At half past 7 o'clock, Eliphalet Wood, Esq., called the meeting to order, and moved the appointment of the following list of officers for the evening:

President—THOMAS DRUMMOND.

Vice-Presidents.

Joseph Knox,	Julius S. Rumsey,
Mathew Laflin,	W. R. Arthur,
Hiram Wheeler,	L. C. P. Freer,
Charles Walker,	Samuel W. Fuller,
Hugh Mayor,	John H. Foster,
Nelson Luddington,	Philip Conley,
Charles Mears,	Chas. H. Ray,
C. N. Holden,	G. W. Gage,
John C. Haines,	Samuel Myers,
David T. Ely,	R. Prendiville,
Charles G. Hammond,	T. S. Farwell,
George M. Gray,	William Jones,
S. C. Baldwin,	T. Y. Scammon,
Orrington Lunt,	M. D. Ogden,
John W. Waughop,	Peter Page,
Hon. S. B. Gookins,	A. H. Kohn,
George W. Snow,	Owen McCarthy,
Stephen Clary,	W. C. Gurnee,
T. R. Dunham,	John Wentworth,
B. B. Conner,	T. Y. Chunn,
James Long,	E. B. McCagg,
E. S. Wadsworth,	Tuthill King,
C. C. Parks,	Frederick Letz,
Henry Greenbaum,	Peter Schuttler,
Albert Borchertt,	Hon. B. S. Morris,
Michael Diversy,	W. H. Brown,
James R. Quinn,	A. G. Throop,
Daniel McElroy,	Dr. N. S. Davis,
Frederick Tuttle,	George Steele,
Luther Haven,	Stephen F. Gale,
T. Kerstien,	Alonzo Hunt,

Secretaries.

Elliott Anthony,	Andre Matteson,
William L. Church,	John L. Wilson,
William Bross,	Joseph K. C. Forest.

Hon. Judge Drummond, on taking the chair, called upon Rev. Dr. Lord to open the meeting with prayer. This clergyman offered a fervent and feeling petition that our Government might be strengthened, treason and traitors put down, and that our armies in the field and in battle might be guided and guarded, and that a speedy issue of our present affairs might establish liberty, peace and concord to the end of time.

JUDGE DRUMMOND'S SPEECH.

Hon. Judge Drummond said there were in these times, some things in which we all, in this part of the country, are agreed, that a band of ambitious men in the Southern portion of the country have made war on the United States. Their refusal to recognize the verdict of the majority of the people was an act of war. Their numerous seizures of public property, their firing on the Star of the West, and bombardment of Fort Sumter, were one and all acts of war. Their object was to destroy the Government. Their terms were a dissolution of the Union, which of course was a destruction of our nationality. If a man assaulted is bound to resist, so is a nation, when its integrity is attacked, and we should have been false to our fathers, had we hesitated to take up the glove these men threw down. It is false that we are warring upon them. They war on us, our Union, our Government, that nationality which has made us what we are. As men and citizens we must resist with all our force these rebels, and never forget it is they who are the aggressors. There is our Government, there are our laws, you assail them we will defend them, and die if need be.

Let us not forget the main object of this meeting. It is to inquire into the *causes*. Some may think it was slavery, that but for extremists on each side the slavery question we would not had this quarrel. We may think with Stephens of Ga., that it is disappointment of politicians, but as to its *object*, we are all agreed it is to put down *traitors wherever they may be*. (Cheers.)

I ask all my fellow citizens to waste no time in asking for the causes, but to agree in the fundamental object of the war.

It is a great contest, one that is going to tax all wealth and power of mind, and we cannot afford to waste time in wrangling. In the late political campaign there was a division of the people. The majority made their man the organ of the great sovereign people of the United States, and now he demands, and has a right to demand, that the people stand with him to support the Government, and he has not made his call in vain. (Cheers.) A great political party all through the North, his opponents, have with unanimity responded; they are entering the army and engaging in the contest with magnanimity—a noble spectacle. We had a right to expect it, for when the country is in peril they should stand by the Government. And the party of Mr. Lincoln should show the same magnanimity. The question now is not what party a man belongs to, but is he capable, is he honest. The Government leans, and can lean nowhere else than upon the great people, for it is called on itself to put down treason now and forever, not with mealy words, but with power and force.

We have had two meetings here on this subject, the first to raise a fund for soldiers and their families. There was another meeting of public safety, and a committee was chosen which has since labored diligently and constantly. The committee have desired that another meeting should assemble to raise funds and to give further instructions.

We must put down this rebellion at the mouth of the cannon. All are convinced of this. It would be humiliation to accept any other issue. We need troops, and they should be well equipped. The committee need funds for such purposes. The soldiers leave friends and families, and under reasonable safeguards this committe provides for these. Think of it, we in our comfortable homes; shall we not aid the families of those brave fellows who are fighting for us? And let no man say he can do nothing. There is no man so humble, none so poor, none so rich but he may do something. Take this lesson home with you. Think of those brave fellows in the field, and do your duty as men and citizens towards these they have left behind them. [Cheers.]

Hon. Judge Manierre moved that a committee of eight be appointed to draft resolutions. The Chair appointed the following

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS:

Messrs. Rumsey, Manierre, Goodwin, Greenebaum, Willard, Wood, Priadiville, Colvin.

MR. LARNED'S SPEECH.

United States District Attorney Larned followed in an effective speech. He referred to the lessons and instructions of the war thus far, and dwelt at some length upon the reverses that had befallen our arms since the last meeting in this Hall. Referring to the issue of Bull Run, he pronounced it the best thing that has happened to us, in the resignation of the editorial generals of the war. The lesson is patience to wait, patience under disaster, patience for great undertakings. The reverse had brought us a sifting out of incompetent men—of cowards, of all colonels who rode double away from Manassas, and giving us McClellan and Fremont. (Cheers.) The speaker referred to "our own correspondent" of the London *Times*, and denied his statements. There was a noble bravery in our troops. It was not a promiscuous rout. Most of our men behaved like heroes, and to them we must do credit.

After all, the great battle is to be fought here at home, not by the armies in the field, but by the millions who send them forth. You may have the most powerful armies and the best of leaders, but if you falter here and open your ears to peace and compromise, all will fail. Theirs is the duty to bear the banner in the smoke of the battle, but yours is to back them up with a public sentiment like an avalanche; you have got to sustain them.

Mr. Larned referred to the treason sentiment at home, the specious call for peace, on account of trade, to avoid shedding blood. Our fathers fought seven long years and founded our institutions, are we so base and cowardly as to let their bequest perish in our hands? (Cries of never, never). The speaker referred to the fervid and patriotic appeal of Prentice to the people of Kentucky, quoting a part, forcibly showing the value of the American Union. And are we, men of Illinois, to let our light as a people go out in darkness?

The speaker brought down the house when he recommended that every sympathizer with treason in the city be ferreted out and held up to public obloquy, like that of the tories of the Revolution.

Mr. Larned's remarks were well received and interrupted by frequent cheers.

HON. THOS. HOYNE.

The next speaker took the floor and briefly but well reviewed the teachings of history on the fate of governments. Passing to present affairs, he said he came at the invitation of the Committee. He deprecated all and any party prejudice. There was no more party. The man who will now talk of party platforms would, like Nero, fiddle while Rome was burning. (Tremendous cheering.) If a man cannot do without a platform in this war, I will recommend to him one—that of Mr. Crittenden—reading the recent resolution presented by Mr. C., and passed at the late session of Congress. The speaker thought that all loyal citizens North and South should define their position. This great struggle has one we had better learn. It is time we dispense with hot-house politicians and caucuses that have brought us in all our communities. And if this Government is re-established, let it be in the spirit in which it was founded, with every provision intact. Slavery may do well to talk about in the abstract, but it should be kept out of politics. Let God take care of slavery. Men must obey the laws.

The Constitution must be again established. He referred to the exertions of the Union men in Missouri, Virginia and Tennessee; and so in all the Southern States loyal men crushed down. And shall we now say peace? Shall we recognise the Confederacy, (No, no.) This nation is battling in one of the most fearful wars the world ever saw.

The Band gave with fine effect the "Star Spangled Banner." Julius H. Lumbard, Esq., was next called out, and sung "The Red, White and Blue," the entire audience joining in the chorus.

Dr. Brainard was the next speaker. After reviewing the leading features of the war, he said that a preceding speaker had shown that Manassas was a blessing. Heaven preserve us from any more such blessings. The Government has failed in its share of this war thus far. [Cheers and hisses.] The Administration evidently did not, at the outset, understand the extent of the demands upon its power.

Proceeding in some strictures on features of management, we asked who was to blame? [A voice from the Gallery, "No one but old Buchanan." Cheers.]

Who was it that has refused within the past three months 200,000 men? ["Cameron," "Old Cameron," cheers.] The people are offering freely men and money, and the Government cannot too fully use these means. When the nation wakes up to the fact that they are enemies, and not brothers, we are meeting—unless we wake up, we shall have other "blessings" like Bull's Run.

He deprecated this gentle treatment of traitors taken in arms against the Government, and urged that the war be carried on as a war and by the rules of war.

Casper Butz, Esq., said if he could be taken as the representative of the German sentiment of the country, my task is a light one to-night. From Maine to California the German press and citizens cry, "Away with Cameron." He proceeded to place in array the leading grounds urged against the Secretary of State.

The speaker made a fine point when he said that our native born citizens had their State pride, but the foreign born citizens none. Their motto is "the whole country." The inevitable results of this war will be to burn out and destroy the old party issue. He spoke of the nobleness of our people in rallying to the support of the Government.

J. V. Ayers, Esq., was called out and briefly responded. He said it was time the people were thoroughly aroused to the condition of our affairs. The question is not one of compromise, but of the existence of the Government. The duty of all is to rally around the Government. When the vessel is tempest-tossed it is no time for the mariners to discuss and wrangle. We are on board such a vessel and must not disregard her peril.

John Lyle King said the time has come when the cannon's mouth and not the orator's mouth, has got to do this business.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every individual to constantly recur to the nature of the contest in which we are engaged, lest in the rush and pressure of events the issues involved be overlooked or forgotten. This is not a war of the North against the South; nor for the abolition of the institution of slavery; nor is this a war for wresting from any section of the country its constitutional rights. No. The contest is one for the suppression of rebellion against the government, and for the continued unity of the nation, by the overthrow and punishment of the traitors. It is to determine whether treason in this Republic is stronger than the laws; whether our history as a united people has been written; whether our government can maintain itself against the assaults of men of unholy ambition who seek to dismember it and rise to power upon the ruins of their country.

Resolved, That all should distinctly understand that peace can only be secured by success in the field or by a dismemberment of the country; the only alternative is a peace fraught with disgrace, misfortune and ruin, or war, the last argument of kings. Though war is disastrous, yet there are worse evils to nations than those inflicted by it, and this is a war which cannot be avoided by pusillanimous counsels without bringing them upon us. A peace secured by dishonor is not only followed by loss of territory and honorable consequence, but is succeeded by a speedy renewal of hostilities to avenge humbled pride or to enforce the exactions of a haughty and imperious spirit, rendered doubly grasping and imperious by impunity. Therefore let every citizen realize that the suppression of this rebellion is a necessity; that it can only be crushed by military power; that the conflict can only be determined by the inexorable logic of events; that the quick way is the true way, and the undaunted spirit the true spirit in which it should be waged.

Resolved, That the cause of the Government is the cause of our common country and of the whole people North and South; that in the words of the lamented Douglas, "The preservation of the Government is paramount to all other political questions;" that all political parties ceased to exist and were merged into one common organization for public defence, when treason first lifted its armed and defiant head against the Government,

> "And from its horrid hair
> Shook pestilence and war;"

that until it is crushed no other political organization can exist, and he who fails to recognize and comprehend this truth, is either criminally blind to passing events and the philosophy which they teach, or a traitor in open or secret sympathy with treason, and at no distant day, if waged in this spirit, as we insist it shall be, the angel of peace shall return unto us all radiant with concord and union and a prosperous and glorious future.

Resolved, That sacrifices are required of us not only as a government, but as a people; the rebellion must be crushed at the expense of the people, the payment of taxes is not the extent of the aid we are to render; personal effort is also required at home or in the field. Opinion is a powerful agent in this controversy, and that must be on the side of the government. Those who devote their lives perform their whole duty; those who remain must provide for the families of volunteers requiring assistance; and also for the organization and equipment of military companies required for the public service or for our own defence. We can neither expect victory nor deserve it unless we fully recognize and act upon the broad rule of duty here indicated, therefore let us here and now decree victory by resolving to make the most generous sacrifices.

Resolved, That the Common Council be requested to levy a tax of one mill on the dollar for the purpose of aiding in the formation and equipment of volunteer companies, in accordance with the special law of the last session of the Legislature.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the prompt payment of all obligations incurred by the State in aid of the general Government for the prosecution of the war is a matter of vital importance in maintaining the high standard of patriotism which our State has heretofore exhibited, and we would therefore respectfully urge upon the Executive officer of the State the necessity of prompt action in this direction.

Sheriff Hessing offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the loyal people of the United States have ceased to have confidence in the head of the War Department.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of three to circulate a petition for the removal from office of Simon Cameron.

S. S. Hayes, Esq., spoke to these resolutions, deprecating their passage. For himself, he had confidence in the President. He himself would prefer to see Mr. Holt in Cameron's place. [Cheers.] But he wished to interpose now nothing that should weaken the confidence of the people. He would propose as a substitute:

Resolved, That we have confidence in Abraham Lincoln, and believe he will do his whole duty in the administration of the war.

The substitute was passed with tremendous cheers.

J. Y. Scammon, Esq., presented the following:

Resolved, That the Union Defence Committee be authorized to increase their number, and that they be requested to circulate among our fellow-citizens papers for monthly contributions in aid of the cause in which we are engaged, and that they take the most energetic and decided measures to aid the Government in its efforts to put down rebels and traitors and maintain the Constitution of the country.

Mr. Clybourn offered the following fitting tribute to a gallant officer now placed at the head of Illinois troops:

Resolved, That the citizens of Chicago have learned with satisfaction the appointment of our old fellow citizen David Hunter, now Gen. Hunter, of the United States army, to the command of the Illinois volunteers, and believe that no better selection could have been made to inspire confidence of a sure victory under such a leader.

Judge S. W. Fuller and J. W. Sheahan followed briefly.

Dr. C. V. Dyer made a few sensible remarks on the crisis, when the meeting adjourned at half past 10 o'clock.

Our New Volunteer Regiments.

The reporter of the TRIBUNE yesterday visited the several encampments in and about the city and gathered several items of interest which will be found embodied below:

YATES PHALANX.—We found a portion of this fine Regiment located on Indiana Avenue upon the prairie just in the rear of Myrick's Hotel, inside of the city limits. There is an entire absence of shade, but as the parade ground is unsurpassed, the officers concluded to forego the comfort of the one for the profit of the other. The commanding officer of this Regiment is Col. Austin Light, for sixteen years connected with the regular army. He served with distinction in the Indian wars, and in the Mexican war, was an officer of Capt. afterwards Col. May's celebrated dragoons, and assisted in the capture of Gen. La Vega at the battle of De La Palma. He was drill-master at the Carlisle Barracks for eight years, and as might be expected, is perfectly at home in the position assigned him by his brother officers. Forty tents are now on the ground, and the entire Phalanx will remove thither in the course of the present week. The Regiment is fast filling up, and when full and perfected in the details of military science, as they will be speedily under the instruction of their officers, will be second to none out in the State. The Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments are fully organized. The uniform adopted is the regular United States Army uniform, in accordance with the order of Gen. McClellan.

THE NORTHWESTERN RIFLE REGIMENT.

This Regiment has received about 100 recruits since the publication of our last report, making the number now in camp about 1,000.

They are receiving their tents and equipments. Being a Rifle Regiment they adopt the Regular Rifle uniform—grey, trimmed with green. They report to Gen. Fremont some day next week, and expect to be sent to Missouri as soon as their uniforms can be manufactured. It is determined to add an artillery and a cavalry company, to be composed of the surplus commands offered.

The Colonel desires us to acknowledge the receipt of Hospital stores, beds, pillows, mattresses, jellies, &c., donated by Mrs. Nelson, the ladies of McVicker's Sewing Rooms, Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Bowen. The regiment are in want of strong, coarse towelling, as nothing of this kind is furnished by Government.

Divine service will be held to-day, (Sunday) at 2 o'clock P. M., under the charge of Rev. Edwin Eaton, of Coldwater, Michigan.

DOUGLAS BRIGADE.

Since our last statement concerning the condition of this regiment, the Brigade has received an addition of 160 men. Eight additional companies are filled and will join the encampment during the present week. Blankets, shoes and equipments are received daily at the Quartermaster's Department in large quantities, and of excellent quality. Sibley tents are being manufactured for the Brigade. The uniform used is the regular U. S. uniform. It is said in military circles that 1,000 men of this Regiment will be withdrawn from camp and sent to Missouri within ten days.

The following are the daily calls at Camp Douglas:

5 A. M.	Reveille.	12½ P. M.	Dinner.
6 A. M.	Sick Call.	6½ P. M.	Retreat and Supper.
6½ A. M.	Orderly Sergt.		
7 A. M.	Breakfast.	9 P. M.	Tattoo.
7½ A. M.	Fatigue.	10½ P. M.	Taps: lights out and fires covered.
8½ A. M.	Guard Mounting.		
12 M.	Orderly Call.		

DUTIES OF THE DAY.

From 5 to 7 A. M., Squad and Company Drills.
From 7½ to 9 A. M., Bathing in the Lake.
From 9 to 11 A. M., Squad and Company Drills.
From 1 to 2½ P. M., Squad and Company Drills.
From 2½ to 5 P. M., Battalion and Skeleton Drills for officers and non-commissioned officers.
From 6½ to 7½ P. M., Bathing in the Lake.
From 6½ to 8 P. M., Squad and Company Drills.

Divine Service will be held to-day (Sunday), at 11 o'clock A. M. Preaching by the Chaplain, Rev. L. S. F. Stuff.

FREMONT RIFLE REGIMENT.—This fine regiment encamped at Wright's Grove, now numbers nearly seven hundred men. One hundred and eighty men arrived Saturday evening from Waukegan, and went into camp immediately. The names and officers of these new companies are:

LAKE COUNTY RIFLES—Capt. B. Messer; 1st Lieut., A. Green; 2d Lieut., Gallico H. Fairman—90 men.

LAKE COUNTY GUARDS—Capt. R. B. Paine; 1st Lieut., J. J. Huntley; 2d Lieut., C. C. Moore—90 men.

These companies arrived at the bridge in the rear of the camp, where they were disembarked and escorted to the grounds by the regiment. The recruits were formed into line to the left and introduced to Col. White, who addressed them as follows:

Fellow soldiers, welcome to Camp Webb. I am proud that that noble old county, so noted for its intelligence and its patriotism, has responded so liberally for the support of the Government. In this action I have no doubt you are actuated by the same motives that influence us all—love for our country and the time-honored flag which has for so many years floated so bravely over us. I welcome you in the name of those in this beautiful camp before you, in the name of Cook county, and in the name of the Government of the United States.

The Waukegan Company then gave three cheers for Col. White, which were responded to by three cheers for the recruits, after which the different companies composing the battalion were taken in charge by their respective commanders and marched to their quarters.

Rev. J. R. Anderson will hold divine service to-day, Sunday, at 3 P. M.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY.

The Burglars Caught and Property Recovered

A few nights since the store of J. A. Colby, No. 118 Randolph street, was entered, and his stock of gift jewelry pilfered extensively, $300 worth being carried off. Superintendent Bradley set himself and his force at work to ferret out the burglars, and succeeded so well as to take into custody on Saturday five boys, of the ages of from twelve to fifteen, who are chiefly newsboys, though as is feared of others of this class, they make their largest profits in some other way, less open and more unscrupulous.

They were found to have buried the property on the West Side, and from this their *cache* on Saturday afternoon was taken out a hatfull of watches and various articles of jewelry, mostly of the cheap gift order, but some of the pieces being quite valuable.

A fine gold watch was found in the possession of a sister of one of the boys, who said she found it on Kinzie street bridge, but later confessed that her brother gave it to her, and it is a part of the Colby stock.

The boys will be examined in Monday morning's Police Court. There are five of them in custody, and two will be added before that time.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office, for Postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

Mr. Jennings, Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Jennie B. Hoard, "
C. Beers, "
Geo. Geolitz, "
Henry L Tucker, "
Mrs. Amanda Martin, Lemont, Ill.
Martha Merrill, Walnut Grove, Ill.
Fred. Hysler, Cairo, Ill.
Edward Haight, Desplaines, Ill.
Lieut. W. W. Pettit, Kenosha, Wis.
Dan'l Horrigan, Muscatine, Iowa.
C. E. Perkins, Burlington, Iowa.
E. H. Ashcroft, Boston, Mass.
E. R. Myers, New York, N. Y.

Letters enclosed in old style Government Envelopes, not recognized in payment of postage:

N. E. Williams, Chicago, Ill.
Adam Palmer, Camden Mills, Ill.
Henry D. Marsh, Odell, Ill.
Miss Kate E. Burns, South Macon, Ill.
Jos. Mills, Pleasant Ridge, Ill.
Mrs. Ellen Risdon, Nauvoo, Ill.
Geo. H. Yeaton & Co., Boston, Mass.
Lieut. G. A. Bigelow, " "
Arthur Leach, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Sarah W. Lawrence, Hillsdale, Mich.
Geo. W. Gilbert, Detroit, Mich.
M. S. Fitch, Auburn, N. Y.
Mrs. S. M Parmely, Elyria, O.
Chas. Haines, Jervis, Ind.
Miss Jennie Bond, Michigan City, Ind.

Postage Stamps.

In three days more the old stamps will be worthless as so many secession bank notes. The necessity of this change in stamps can only be appreciated by those who know the vast amount of them which the rebel States had gathered and hoarded up. To a great extent postage stamps serve as paper currency. Small sums, and, in many cases, even large ones, are thus transmitted by mail. For some months prior to the no-pay-your-debt laws of the rebel States, the amounts thus transmitted were unusually large, and as the Postmasters turned their accounts over to the new dynasty the sums thus paid were all stolen from the United States.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL.—A select school for children will be opened, by a young lady, in a few days, in the rear of the Universalist Church, corner of Wabash Avenue and Van Buren Street. Parents residing in the south division within convenient distance, will do well to call and examine the advantages for instruction here offered, before sending their children elsewhere.

Pure Milk.

ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, TREMONT HOUSE,
Chicago, August 24th, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In my reply a day or two since to a note of Roberts & Sherman, proprietors of the Sherman House, offering the liberal premiums of a silver pitcher and two silver goblets, I stated that I would, in the absence of the President, name at a future day the awarding committee for the "Best Pure Milk." It is a well known fact, that in Chicago, a city standing on the verge of vast prairies, where herds of milch cows constantly feed on luxuriant pastures, adulterated milk forms a great article of commerce, as thousands of our citizens can bear testimony. If the generous premium of a silver goblet will prove successful in challenging competitors at the forthcoming Fair, who are dealers in pure milk, through whom our citizens shall be enabled to obtain supplies, a great point will be attained.

At the request of Messrs. Roberts & Sherman, and the permission of most of the ladies, I will name the following as an Awarding Committee on the best milk: Mrs. William H. Brown, Mrs. J. Hooker, Mrs. Henry Farnum, Mrs. J. C. Haines, Mrs. M. A. Holmes, Mrs. Tuthill King, Mrs. J. H. Dunham, Mrs. J. H. Kinzie, Mrs. C. H. McCormick, Mrs. J. W. Osborne, Mrs. F. S. Sherman, Mrs. J. A. Smith, Mrs. George R. Chittenden, Mrs. Milton Parker, Mrs. J. L. Scripps, and Mrs. Wm. R. Arthur. Yours respectfully,

RICHARD EDWARDS.

CHICAGO COURT RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, BEFORE JUDGE DRUMMOND.

Saturday, August 24, 1861.

529—(Eject.) James H. Alvey vs. Henry J. Hunt et al. By agreement of parties by attorneys, the order yesterday entered, continuing this case is set aside and vacated; and now by further agreement, the case is dismissed, each party to pay one half of the costs.

—(Eject.) Elijah C. Emerson vs. M. Ayers. Declaration and notice filed and usual rule entered.

348—(Bill.) Francis B. Cooley vs. James S. Thompson. Referred to master to take proof, conditioned that the complainant shall pay the extra expense—witness residing in the country.

142—(Admiralty.) On motion of attorney, the death of the libellant being suggested of record, and the name of his wife substituted, the Court having fully considered, gives the libellant a decree of $114 54, with interest from September 8, 1861.

545—(Eject.) Jacob O. Joyce et al. vs. Nathaniel Culver, Jr. et al. Parties came by attorney, and judgment for plaintiff.

[illegible]—(Chancery.) Arthur G. Watson vs George Borman et al. Foreclosure. On application of complainant's solicitors, case was dismissed at defendant's costs.

539—(Eject.) Samuel A. Strong et al. vs. Jacob Fugenger. By agreement jury waived—submitted to Court and taken under advisement—parties to submit written briefs.

546—(Eject.) Thomas Craig vs. Leroy H. Bowman. Jury waived and submitted to the Court, and judgment for defendant.

547—(Eject.) Same vs. Wm. Trice. Same judgment.

[illegible]—(Eject.) Sam. C. Davis vs. Hiram Venom. Jury waived—submitted to Court and taken under advisement.

[illegible]—(Debt) Adelia C. Brown vs. Charles Walker et al. Jury trial. Verdict, $1,099 88.

574—(Eject.) Albert Jewett vs. Henry K. Stevens. Jury waived, submitted to the Court, and taken under advisement.

[illegible]—(Debt.) A. Gilkison vs. B. P. Ruft. Same judgment.

[illegible]—(Eject.) G. W. Healey vs. James Carse. Continued.

[illegible]—(Eject.) John G. Reading vs. Wm. T. Hopkins et al. Jury called. Verdict for plaintiff.

[illegible]—(Debt.) Wm. Hawe vs. Philip Sullivan. Verdict, $1,273.47.

Adjourned.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A woman fell from a canal boat into the river on Saturday, and after sinking twice, was rescued by a sailor in a boat.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.—Mr. Wm. Hutchins will leave the city next Tuesday evening to join the 19th Regiment, at Ironton, Mo. All friends of the boys who wish to send letters to them can do so by leaving them at Mr. Hutchins's store, 84 Randolph street, old Post Office building.

MILITARY MATTERS.

YATES PHALANX.—All persons directing letters to members of Yates Phalanx regiment should state the letter of the Company and the Captain's name of which he is a member. By order.
F. B. MARSHALL, Adjutant.

Country papers please copy.

SONS OF LIBERTY OF THE FREMONT RIFLEMEN.—All who have joined this Company on the muster roll must be in camp at Wright's Grove, on Monday morning by 9 o'clock; and as fourteen men more are wanted in this company, any one wishing to join are requested to report themselves either at the camp, or at the office, 43 Market street, by the above time.
H. N. FRISBIE, Recruiting Officer.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.—The headquarters of Capt. A. J. Davids, of this Company, is removed to old Custom House building, LaSalle, near South Water street.

COMPANY A, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—All the old members of this Company who served their three months, will please meet me to-day, (Friday,) at Chadwick's Exchange, Lind's Block, Randolph street bridge, between nine and twelve o'clock A. M., and two to five P. M. I leave to-morrow morning to join the Regiment in Missouri. All those wishing to go with me, call to-day. We require also some good recruits, who will be sent down free of expense. Call and see me.
LIEUT. D. MACLEAN, Co. A, 12th Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS YATES PHALANX,
Chicago, August 24, 1861.
ORDER NO. 26.

It is hereby ordered that the Camp now occupied by the Yates Phalanx be hereafter known and designated by the name of Camp Mather.

By order, AUSTIN LIGHT,
Col. Com. Yates Phalanx, 39th Reg. Ills Vol.
T. B. MARSHALL, Adjutant.

ATTENTION! LIGHT ZOUAVE.—You are hereby notified to appear at your armory, corner Lake and May streets, this evening at 7½ o'clock sharp, as there will be some business that you would like to hear.

A few good members wanted before we choose our officers. Remember, corner Lake and May.
By order, F. L. PHILLIPS,
Acting Commandant.

☞ Volunteers wanted for Company K, 12th Regiment, now at Cairo, Colonel McArthur commanding. The regiment has a good name, and has been mustered in and will probably see active service as early as any battalion in the field.

The pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates has been raised $2 per month, which, together with bounties and allowances, make the pay about equal to a mechanic's wages. Recruits are sent to Cairo free of charge. Good musicians, who can play upon band instruments, will be taken, and will receive extra pay.

All the discharged three months' volunteers who have served in this regiment, and particularly those who have served in my company, will be gladly received. Come in and see us at all events, whether you re-enlist or not. We shall be glad to shake hands with our old companions in arms.

The recruiting station is at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, in Newhall's Building.
JAMES R. HUGUNIN,
Captain Company K, 12th Reg. Ill. Vol.
au14-1w

Engineer Regiment.

Col. J. W. Wilson having received a commission from the Secretary of War to raise forthwith a Regiment of Mechanic Fusileers, to be employed for repairing bridges, building fortifications and all other mechanical works, to be enlisted for three years or the war, all Captains and officers mustering Companies, will please correspond with Col. Wilson, at Headquarters, No. 52 South Wells street, opposite the Briggs House, where they will be mustered into service. Parties wishing to join the above regiment will bear in mind that privates receive an additional pay of fifty cents per day more than other volunteers. By order of
COL. J. W. WILSON, Commander.
P. O. Box 2698.

P. S.—Mechanics or active laborers wishing to enroll their names can do so by calling at headquarters. tf.

Kansas Brigade.

Commanded by Brig. Gen J. H. LANE.

RECRUITS FOR KANSAS BRIGADE.—Full companies, squads or single recruits are wanted for this department of service. Subsistence and transportation will be furnished, as soon as reported to me and accepted. No department of the service can be more inviting to the young men who desire to serve our common country. Arms and equipments are ready for distribution on arrival of recruits at Fort Leavenworth.

For information apply to James H. Mills, Metropolitan Hotel, Chicago, or to the subscriber at Moline, Rock Island and Davenport, for two weeks. H. F. SICKLES,
aug 21-2w* Recruiting Service K. B.

FRENCH LECTURES.—Dr. L. K. Cooley, from Massachusetts, will lecture the *first and second* Sundays of September, in Kingsbury Hall. Mrs. Cooley will give reading and recitations of poems for the times. Particular notice next week.

☞ Cook & McLain, 123 Clark street, are cleaning and dying ladies silks, shawls, &c., at the lowest possible prices.

GAS FIXTURES.—$20,000 worth of new styles must be sold within sixty days. 183 Lake street.
jy29-30t H. M. WILMARTH.

☞ Church's Raspberry Jam, the best made, for sale only at 84 Lake street. au12-g342-2w

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. mh-ly.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Rev. Edwin Eaton, of Coldwater, Mich., will hold service at Camp Ellsworth, Sabbat morning, at 11 A. M.—Northwestern Rifle Regiment, at Cottage Grove.

THE BISHOP'S CHAPEL—Corner of Washington and Peoria streets. 10:30 A. M. Sermon by the Bishop, and administration of confirmation. P. M., 4 o'clock—*French service and confirmation in French*. Evening, 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION—Wabash Avenue, near, Randolph street. Service, A. M. 10:30. P. M. 4.

The seats are free in both those churches.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Ohio and Dearborn streets. Preaching to-day by Rev. A. A. Kendrick. Morning, 10½; and evening at 7½ o'clock.

The public are cordially invited to attend.

MARRIED.

In this city, at St. James' Church, on the 2d inst., by the Rev Dr Clarkson, the Rev. J. G. GASSMANN, of Sonora, California and Miss ELVIRA E., daughter of Col. M. C. Clarkson, of Geneva, Wisconsin.

DIED.

At Woodstock, Ct., Aug. 8th, WILLIAM BACKUS, architect, of New York, (formerly of Chicago,) aged 51 years.

At Augusta, Hancock County, Ill., RUFUS HAWLEY, only son of Edgar A. and Julia P. St. John, aged one year.

☞ Wisconsin papers please copy.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

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The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

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[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

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TEA DEALERS,
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We call the attention of CASH BUYERS to our very large stock of Groceries, including everything kept by first-class Grocers, purchased before the Tariff and offered at prices that will tempt close buyers.
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1000 Hhds. and Boxes New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugars, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO. 69 South Water street. au13-g339-1m

1000 Bags COFFEE, of all grades, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO. 69 South Water street. au13-g339-1m

ONE THOUSAND Bags COFFEE, of all grades, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO. 69 South Water street. au13-g339-1m

ONE THOUSAND Bbls. MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO. 69 South Water street. au13-g339-1m

SEVEN HUNDRED Hf. Chests TEAS, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gun Powder, Oolong and English Breakfast, in store and for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO. 69 South Water street. au13-g339-1m

THREE HUNDRED Cases TOBACCO, of approved brands, in store and for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO. 69 South Water street. au13-g339-1m

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, 1861.

There is no change of importance in the money market. Exchange still rules dull, and sales range from par to ¼ per cent premium. Currency and gold are still scarce and in active demand by produce dealers. There is very little doing in uncurrent money.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations of to-day's New York stock market:

	1st board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	74
Galena	68
Rock Island	41
Burlington	60
Michigan Central	41¾
Illinois Central	64¾
Cleveland and Toledo	30
Erie	29¾
Tennessee 6s	43
Missouri 6s	42¾
Virginia 6s	49
North Carolina 6s	56¾

EARNINGS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The following are the earnings of this road during the week ending August 22:

	1860.	1861.	
Freight	$35,301 14	$28,992.15	$6,308 99 Dec.
Passengers	6,588.15	5,700.12	888 03 Dec.
Mails, &c.	1,250.00	1,100.00	150 00 Dec.
Total	$43,581.29	$35,793.27	$7,794.02 Dec.

CINCINNATI MONEY MARKET.—The market is easy for first class paper at 10 per cent, but the offerings are light. Exchange is a trifle firmer—the banks in some instances paying ¼ per cent. premium. Kentucky money is scarce.

MONEY MATTERS IN NEW YORK.—The money market is still easy at 5@6 per cent. for first class paper, and very little demand for any other. Foreign exchange was inactive at 107¼ for bankers' sterling bills, and 5.33¾ for francs.

BOSTON MONEY MARKET.—The Boston *Daily Advertiser* of Thursday thus notices the aspect of business matters in that city:

The opening week discloses no new features in monetary affairs or business. Capital continues in abundant supply, without change in prices, but the tendency of the market is toward greater ease and lower rates. The business movement continues restricted; there are, however, stronger indications of increasing action in most departments of trade as the season advances, and the promise for the autumn is more encouraging than it was a few weeks since.

MILWAUKEE MONEY MARKET.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Monetary matters remain substantially as noted in our last issue. Exchange was weak, and in rather moderate demand yesterday, the banks buying at four and selling at five ⅌ cent. premium. Outside rates, as for several days previously, varied from 4½@4¾. Currency continues in fair supply.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 24, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bu.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
Canal	....	1816	71774	13336	....	....
G.&C.U.R.R.	792	29478	7714	2194	112	....
C.&R.I.R.R.	580	41650	21700	....	250	....
Ill. C.	1449	29660	47250	2100	709	....
C.,B.&Q.R.R.	960	24980	30178	281	286	902
C.&N.W.R.R.	956	2688	958	997	293	....
C.A.&St.L.RR.	240	9400	19000	....	....	1429
Total	4977	146353	198574	18508	1750	2331

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seeds lbs	Hides lbs.	Lard lbs	Beef Cattle No.	Tal. lbs.
Canal	....	35190	....	....	....	....
G.&C.U.R.R.	....	2670	530	....	112	....
C.&R.I.R.R.	165	43260	....	....	206	....
Ill. C.	200	28100	940	....	48	....
C.,B.&Q.R.R.	310	31984	2350	100	1118	....
N.W.R.R.	....	....	60	....	12	604
A.&St.L.RR.	120	....	897	....	....	....
Total	795	141204	4777	100	1596	604

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	2000	89700	104340	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	16900	12150	....	....	....
P't Colborne	....	11	....	....	....	....
Port Sarnia	....	5830	....	....	....	....
Ogdensburgh	....	10000	....	....	....	....
Collingwood	....	12000	....	....	....	....
Total	2000	112730	126490	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE AUGUST 24.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Lumber, ft	340,000	Wheat, bu	82,630
Lath, pcs	25,000	Corn, bu	123,604
Posts, no	7,100	Salt, brls	50
Coal, tons	1,028		
Salt, bags	200		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, AUG. 23.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Wheat, bu	1,836	Lumber, ft	255,061
Corn, bu	70,774	Shingles, no	60,000
Oats, bu	13,346	Lath, no	11,100
Seeds, bu	782	Timber, ft	16,552
H. Wines, brls	64	Salt, brls	113
		Fish, pkgs	800
		Flour, brls	6
		H. Wines, brls	3

There was a good attendance on change to-day, but owing to continued heavy receipts of produce the leading markets were depressed and heavy.

There was less inquiry for flour, and the market ruled dull and 5c lower on all kinds—with sales of about 1,500 brls, at $4.95 for choice white winter extras; $4.35 for red winter extra; $3 10 for winter superfine; $3.50@4.25 for fair to choice spring extras, and $2.50@2.70 for superfine.

Under heavy receipts of wheat—amounting to 146,532 bushels—the market for spring wheat was very dull, and prices declined 3c per bushel and closed heavy. Winter wheat declined 1c per bushel and closed steady. Of all grades, about 90,000 bushels changed hands at 85c for No 1 white; 75c for No 2 white; 80c for No 1 red; 59@60c for rejected red; 64¼@66¾ for No 1 spring; 61@63c for No 2 spring; and 51@52c for rejected spring, the market closing at the inside quotations.

The corn market opened depressed, and prices had a strong downward tendency, but as soon as the New York dispatches were received a better inquiry by shippers took place, and it closed firm at yesterday's figures. About 130,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 23@23½c for Canal Mixed afloat; 21¼@22c for Mixed in store; and 17c for Rejected in store. The difficulty of procuring storage accommodations for canal corn renders the market for it unusually dull.

There was less inquiry for Oats, and the market declined ½c, with sales at 15½c for No 1 in store. Rye declined 1c per bushel. Barley was almost entirely rejected. Shipments were dull, with sales at 14c. Nothing doing in Provisions.

The Live Stock market was dull, and there is some prospect of lower prices for Beef Cattle. Hogs were dull, and we note a decline of 20@25c per 100 lbs.

Freights were steady and active, with liberal engagements at 17½c for corn to Ogdensburgh; 16½c for corn and 18½c for wheat to Oswego; 12c for corn and 13c for wheat to Buffalo.

The New York Dry Goods Trade.

[From the N. Y. Independent.]

The following are the imports:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at port	$3,139,138	$3,440,119	$398,305
Thrown on mkt.	3,319,219	3,577,806	359,263
Since Jan. 1st.			
Entered at port	$78,762,550	$69,456,965	$32,663,479
Thrown on mkt.	78,514,067	69,494,259	30,167,220

We are glad to have to record at length a more attractive inquiry from the regular trade for fall goods, and the consequent opening of the season. Some large sales have been effected, and those commission houses whose standing has not been disturbed report a good commencement and better prospects.

Cotton goods continue to rise in price from diminishing stocks and a light production, and prices must continue to rise to a cotton-famine level, for the price of raw cotton is getting to a hight that will curtail the consumption materially. Fall-style prints are few, but old styles have taken more freely and will soon be exhausted. Brown and bleached goods have advanced considerably, and much has been bought on speculation. Drills also have gone up. In woolens, there is more doing. Delaines are not yet in good assortment; but sales are making by sample. Foreign prints are out of the market this season, except some old stocks; and as the price of wool is low, delaine manufacturers have good prospects before them. Fine fancy cassimeres are in better request—clothiers and jobbers are both buying. There is a good supply, and prices are moderate and steady. Army goods are no longer in market, and the manufacturers are only making to order.

In foreign goods there is some incident movement. Black silks at low or medium prices have been selling; but no dress goods are shown. Foreign woolens are not imported, and only old goods are offered. The importations, it will be seen from the statement above, are light in the aggregate. The goods taken into the channels of consumption last week are only a tenth part of what was entered duty paid last year in the corresponding week. Efforts are making to shorten the terms of credits, especially by the commission houses, and to jobbers who have been selling staple goods below cost, a practice long indulged in, but which is just now meeting with wholesale condemnation.

[From the New York Herald, 23d inst.]

We notice that a leading dry goods jobber offers to buy all his paper maturing before November at 10 per cent. per annum. This is an indication of revival in the dry goods jobbing trade which is extremely cheerful. Nor is it an isolated instance. We find, on inquiry among the dry goods dealers, that there is quite an improved feeling in the trade and a partial recovery of business. Some houses are selling a good many goods, mostly for cash, while others are receiving orders for goods from the country. Our merchants are getting accustomed to the war, and by and by business will go on as if nothing was the matter. We trust that the lessons of the past will teach the dry goods jobbers that their credit system was founded upon unsound principles and certain to cause immense disasters, and that the only sound basis for commerce is a much closer adherence to the cash system, and a much closer scrutiny of the capital of houses which undertake to do business on an extensive scale.

The National Loan.

[From N. Y. Herald, 23d inst.]

Every bank of this city has paid into the Sub Treasury the ten per cent. instalment upon the subscription to the loan. The amount taken by each bank is as follows, and makes an aggregate of $35,000,000, or about fifty-one per cent. on the capital:

New York	$1,547,000	Republic	$1,083,000
Manhattan	1,080,040	Chatham	230,000
Merchants	1,420,000	People's	210,000
Mechanics	1,095,000	North Amer.	512,000
Union	768,000	Hanover	512,000
American	1,548,000	Irving	256,000
Phenix	912,000	Metropolitan	2,020,000
City	512,000	Citizens	205,000
Tradesmen's	512,000	Nassau	513,000
Fulton	307,000	Market	512,000
Chemical	154,000	St. Nicholas	384,000
Merch. Exch.	552,000	Shoe & Leath.	750,000
National	768,000	Corn Exchange	512,000
Butch & Drov.	410,000	Continental	1,025,000
Mech & Trad's.	307,000	Commonwealth	384,000
Greenwich	102,000	Oriental	155,000
Leather Manuf	308,000	Marine	205,000
Seventh Ward	256,000	Atlantic	153,000
State of N. Y.	1,022,000	Imp & Traders	765,000
Am. Exchange	2,048,000	Park	1,025,000
Commerce	4,672,000	Grocers	153,000
Broadway	512,000	North River	205,000
Ocean	512,000	East River	180,000
Merchantile	512,000	Manuf & Merch	256,000
Pacific	219,000		

LUMBER FREIGHTS.—The following may be considered the present standard rates of freight on lumber from and to the points below noted:

From East Saginaw to Cleveland or Toledo, per M	$2.50
From Bay City to same points	2.25
From Bay City to Buffalo	2.50
From Bay City to Oswego	3.50
From Port Huron to St. [illegible]	4.50
From Port Huron to Oswego	4.50
From Bay City to Chicago	1.62
From East Saginaw to Chicago	1.62

Vessels are scarce and hard to be obtained at the above figures.—*Detroit Tribune*.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

NOTE.—*Quotations of sales given in this Market Report, are understood to be for good convertible currency, unless otherwise stated.*

SATURDAY EVENING, August 24, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Steady. The engagements were: To Ogdensburgh, a propeller, corn, at 17½c. To Oswego:—prop. Union, wheat, via Sarnia, at 18½c; schr. W. F. Allen, corn, at 16½c. To Buffalo:—bark Stannard and E. P. Dorr, wheat at 13c; brigs Mitchell, Mariner, schrs. Summit, Mary Collins, Susquehanna, Courtwright, Wild Rover,—all with corn, at 12c.

FLOUR—Received, 4,977 brls; shipped by lake, 2,000 brls. Market dull and 5c lower. Sales, 100 brls "Faber's" choice white winter at $4.95 del; 50 brls "St. Joseph" do on private terms; 100 "St. Joseph" red winter do at $4.35 del; 80 brls "Peerless" spring extra at $4.25 del; 100 brls "Commercial" and 100 brls "Ionic" flat hoop spring extra at $3.90 del; 100 brls "St. Louis" round hoop do at $3.80 del; 240 brls good extra at $3.70 del; 100 brls "Wolf River" f. h. at $3.60 on track; 75 brls "Rapid City" at $3.50 del; 300 brls Lockport "Hydraulic" do on private terms; 100 brls "Arcadia" winter superfine at $3 10 del; 70 brls spring superfine at $2.70 del; 100 brls do at $2.50 del; 59 brls "Magnolia" spring extra at $3 75 del.

WHEAT—Received, 146,534 bu; shipped, 127,780 bu. Market declined 2@3½c on spring and 1c on winter. Sales—WINTER—700 bu No. 1 White in store at 85c; 700 bu No. 2 White in store at 75c; 10,600 bu No. 1 Red in store at 80c; 8000 bu do at 79c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 60c; 800 bu do at 59c. SPRING—2600 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 66¾c; 55,000 bu do at 66c; 1000 bu do at 65c; 1000 bu do at 64¼c; 25,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 63c; 15,000 bu do at 62½c; 1000 bu do at 62c; 2000 bu do at 61½c; 4000 bu do at 61c; 700 bu Rejected in store at 52c; 700 bu do at 51c.

Sales by sample were as follows: 300 bags No. 1 White at 90c on track; 164 bags No. 2 Red at 77c on track; 144 bags milling spring at 69½c on track; 101 bags do at 70c on track.

CORN—Received, 198,574 bu; shipped 125,490 bu. Market opened dull, but closed firm. Sales 15,000 bu Canal Mixed at 23½c afloat; 10,000 bu do at 23c; 50,000 bu do at 23½c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu good rejected Canal at 22c afloat; 3,500 bu Mixed in store at 21½c; 20,000 bu do at 21¾c; 75,000 bu do at 22c; 2,000 bu Rejected in store at 17c.

By sample, 400 bags yellow and 500 bags white at 24c on track; 300 bags yellow at 24½c on track.

OATS—Received, 18,538 bu; Market dull and ½c lower. Sales 1,000 bu No. 1 in store at 15½c.

RYE—Received, 1,750 bu. Market declined 1c. Sales 400 bu No. 1 in store at 28c.

BARLEY—Received, none. Market nominal. No transactions.

TIMOTHY SEED—Received, 147,204 lbs. Market dull. Sales 40 bags choice at $1.85.

HIGHWINES—Market dull. Sales 100 brls country at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 28@32c ⅌ gal.

MESS PORK—Nominal at $14@14.25.

LARD—Nominal, at 7@7¼c.

TALLOW—In good demand, and firm at 6@7c.

HIDES—Steady and in good demand. We quote: Green Country, 3½@4c; Green Salted, 4½@5c; Dry Flint, 8½@9c.

WOOL—Good inquiry for common qualities. Sales 80 fleeces common at 24½c.

APPLES—150 brls good Apples at $2.25@2.50; 20 brls common at $2.00.

PEACHES—In fair supply and active at $1.00@1.50. Extra, $1 75 per basket.

BUTTER—Common in better demand, with sales of 75 pkgs at 6c. Good to choice Dairy, 8@9c.

EGGS—In demand at 5@5½c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1 37½@1.50 per doz.

POTATOES—Dull, with limited sales at 20@25c.

BEANS—40 bu mixed at $1.00.

BROOM CORN—1 ton medium at $42.50.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 1597 Beeves, 795 Hogs. Beef Cattle dull. Hogs declined 20@25c. Sales:

14 Beeves,	averaging	1249 lbs, at	$3.00
38 "	"	1040 "	2.50
17 "	"	1148 "	2.75
19 "	"	1000 "	2.25
40 "	"	1050 "	2.25
50 Hogs,	"	239 "	2.40
65 "	"	268 "	2.50
146 "	"	275 "	2.50
74 "	"	200 "	2.40

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

MILWAUKEE, August 23.—Flour—Receipts 1417 brls. Sales included 300 brls country extra at $3.60, reported as a "good brand." Wheat—Receipts 51,478 bu. Market without material change, but closed weak at the inside quotations. Sales 5,100 bu No 2 in store at 70c; 700 bu do in store at 70¼c; 3,700 bu do del at 71c; 5,450 bu do No 1 in store at 75c; 350 bu do do at 75½c; 1500 bu do do at 76c; 3700 bu del at 76c; 700 bu club del at 78c; 2000 bu extra do at 79c; 2300 bu do at 80c. Grain freights were unchanged. There were but few vessels in port, and some difficulty was experienced in getting loads for them, as shippers were holding back in hopes of lower rates. The engagement of the schr W H Dewitt at 13c to Buffalo was the only one reported on 'Change.—*Sentinel*.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

FLOUR—Market opened quiet and firm, and closed 5c lower, with moderate business doing for export at the decline. Sales 14,600 brls at $4.30@4.40 for super state; $4.55@4.65 for extra state; $4.70 for choice; $4.35@4.40 for super western; $4.50@4.75 for common to medium extra western; $5@5.10 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $5 25@6 25 for trade brands. Canadian flour quiet and rather easier. Sales 580 brls at $4 35@4.40 for super, and $4.60@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour steady at $2 30@3 85. Corn meal without change in price. Sales 300 brls at $2.85 for Jersey and choice western.

WHISKY—Dull. Sales 150 brls at 17½c.

GRAIN—Wheat opened heavy and closed 2@3c lower, with only moderate export demand at the decline. Sales 18,000 bu Chicago spring at 93@98c; 73,000 bu fair to strictly prime Mil club at $1.04@1.12; 3,800 bu unsound do at 95@100c; 47,800 bu winter red western at $1 16@1.22; 6,800 bu white western at $1.20@1 31; 500 bu white California at $1.25, and 4,000 bu white Ky at $1.35@1.41. Rye quiet and price without material change. Barley dull and nominal. Corn in good request for export at 1c advance; sales 161,000 bu at 44@46c for common mixed western; 47@48c for fair do; 49@50c for good and prime shipping do, and 45@53c for inferior to choice western yellow. Oats are in moderate request at 26@29c for Canada; 30@33c for western and state.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Moderate business doing and market without essential change. Sales 550 brls mess at $15 and $10@10.50 for prime, latter price very choice. Beef still rules very quiet. Sales for 100 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime, and $5@5 50 for choice mess; $9@11 25 for repacked mess; $12 50@13.12½ for extra mess. Prime mess beef remains dull and nominal. Beef hams quiet and steady at $14.50. Western cut meats inactive. Sales 25 pkgs at 4½@5c for shldrs; 5@6½c. for hms. Hams in fair demand and market firm at our previous quotations. Sales 640 brls at 8½@9½c. Butter very firm and selling quite freely at 7@11c for Ohio, and 12@14c for state. Cheese in fair request for export at 6@7½c.

GROCERIES.—Sugar—raw, in less active request, but prices still rule very firm. Sales 884 hhds Cuba at 7@7c. Molasses is firm, but the market is very quiet, and we have only to notice sales of 50 brls New Orleans at 40c, and 10 hhds Porto Rico at 31c.

OSWEGO, Aug. 24.—FLOUR—Unsettled but without change.

GRAIN—Dull. Sales last night 9,000 bu No 1 Chicago spring at 93c; to-day 1,800 do at 93c. Corn lower, nominally 40c for Illinois. Sales 7,000 bu on private terms, and 6,800 bu heated at 35c. Other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm with an advance of 1c grain. Wheat 9c, corn 8c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—200 brls flour, 21,200 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—1,450 brls flour, 13,100 bu wheat, 1,800 bu corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........August 24.

Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph, 1,300 ties, 87 bbls, sundries.
Prop C Mears, Ryerson, Pentwater, 80 cords sh bolts, 60 m ft lumber.
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Goderich, 250 pkgs fish, lot sundries.
Bark Stannard, Pomeroy, Presque Isle, 495 tons coal.
Bark E C L, Stubbs, Peshtigo, 180 m ft lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr M Cartwright, Christian, Presque Isle, 120 tons coal.
Schr Susquehannah, Perrin, Presque Isle, 300 tons coal, 30 iron.
Schr Eveline Bates, Peterson, Cleland, 198 tons coal, 300 bags salt.
Schr Sirius, Markle, Buffalo.
Schr Flora Watson, Hardison, Dunkirk.
Schr Dio Vernon, Ingraham, Colborne, 3,250 telegraph poles, 1,100 c posts from Pole Harbor.
Schr Maine, Stevens, Green Bay, 6,000 c posts, 300 telegraph poles.

CLEARED.........Aug. 24.

Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph, 180 tons mdse, 50 bbls salt, &c.
Prop C Mears, Ryerson, Pentwater.
Bark Prince of Wales, Graham, Colborne, 21,150 bu corn.
Bark Marquette, Best, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat.
Brig Bay City, Tripp, Buffalo, 19,800 bu corn.
Schr Bay State, Crill, Buffalo, 17,114 bu corn.
Schr Mason, Faxon, Buffalo, 14,800 bu wheat.
Schr Coquette, Chisholm, Colborne, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Dio Vernon, Ingraham, Buffalo, 19,800 bu wht.
Schr Bonnie Doon, Mitchell, Buffalo, 16,540 corn.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Flood, Sarnia, 6,830 bu wheat.
Schr Sirius, Mackie, Buffalo, 13,000 bu corn.
Schr Joseph Cochran, Berry, Buffalo, 17,000 corn.
Schr Eleanor, Henderson, Buffalo, 11,600 bu corn.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.........Aug. 23.

Dr Kane, Ottawa, 4800 bu corn, 783 bu seed.
Emelia, Seneca, 5000 bu corn.
Prairie State, LaSalle, 4300 bu corn, 962 bu wheat, 64 brls highwines.
Lockport, LaSalle, 5278 bu corn.
A Leech, Ottawa, 4000 bu oats, 2700 bu corn.
A. Lincoln, Morris, 5400 bu corn.
Troubadour, Lockport, 4100 bu corn.
J. D. Leonard, Morris, 5400 bu corn.
Unbeliever, Morris, 5800 bu corn.
Prairie Chief Ottawa, 5300 bu corn.
Fame, DuPage, 2975 bu corn, 491 bu oats, 864 bu wheat.
Dick Overall, LaSalle, 3645 bu oats, 15 tons pig iron.
Boston, Morris, 5800 bu corn.
B. A. Thorp, Joliet, 5000 bu corn.
Belle, LaSalle, 5028 bu corn.
Aquilla, Southport, 18,409 ft ice.
Beesley, Ottawa, 5000 bu corn.

CLEARED.........Aug. 23.

Tide, for LaSalle, 30 m lumber, 60 m shingles, 500 empty bbls.
Alida, LaSalle, 4410 ft marble.
Central City, LaSalle, 601 lbs mdse, 2 brls whisky, 6 sacks flour.
Mound City, LaSalle.
Sebastopol, Lockport.
New York, Lockport.
Imperial, Lockport, 61,118 ft lumber, 2000 lath.
Lockport, Lockport, 78,804 ft lumber, 5100 lath.
Lioness, Ottawa.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 1101 lbs mdse, 4029 lbs sugar, 1735 lbs soap, 11 grls salt, 575 lbs coffee, 800 lbs fish.
Ontario, Ottawa, 102 brls salt, 6099 ft lumber, 900 ft siding, 600 shingles, 2500 lath.
Oneida, Ottawa.
B. F. Beesley, Ottawa.
Stars and Stripes, Ottawa.
Investigator, Athens and return, 85 cu yds rubble stone, 2 cu yds dim stone.
P. Northrop, State Prison, 48,864 ft lumber.
J. L. Alexander, Joliet.
Rail Splitter, Morris.
Aquilla, South and return, 17,379 ft ice.
Kankakee, 1546 cu ft raft timber.

CASH FOR REAL ESTATE.—Any person having property on Wabash or Michigan Avenue for sale CHEAP FOR CASH may address "R." Drawer 5887, Post Office, with description of lot and price. Lot of 80 to 40 feet front with small, comfortable house preferred. Proposition for house and lot elsewhere in the city will be entertained. [illegible]

250 Bbls. REFINED SUGARS, Granulated, Crushed and Powdered, of standard quality, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H. Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, of superior flavor and quality. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS, No. 1 Gold Chop, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 CASES TOBACCO—The best brands in market. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COM[illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

Wanted.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Inquire at 379 Wabash avenue. au24x1t

WANTED—A Protestant Girl to do general housework at 374 West Lake street, opposite Union Park. Must come well recommended. au24-g38-2t

WANTED—A Furnished House on the North or South Sides, by an unexceptionable tenant. Address "G," Post Office Box 2338. au24x1w

WANTED—A Dwelling House on the North Side. East of Clark street preferred. Rent not to exceed $15.00 per month. Apply at 2 Lake street. au24x1tat

WANTED—A good Buggy Horse, in exchange for Lumber at the lowest cash prices. Apply to J. B. THOMPSON & CO. 353 South Water street. au21-g38-1w

WANTED—To Charter a Vessel to freight Lumber from Grand River, Mich. Capacity from 75 to 100 M feet. S. A. IRISH, Lumber street, fourth yard south of Twelfth street bridge. au24x2t

WANTED TO RENT—By a careful, prompt tenant, a Cottage with 5 or 6 rooms, within one mile of the Court House. Rent must be low, and location desirable. Address "S." P. O. Box 3399. au24x2t

WANTED—A young man from sixteen to twenty years old, who can speak German, with some knowledge of the Drug Business, and willing to work. Must give the best of reference as to sobriety and honesty, and be sound on the Union. Address O. J. STOUGH, Geneseo, Ill. au24x w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—$225 for six or twelve months, on the security of south half of Lots 1 and 2, Block 96, School Section Addition. N. B.—Liberal commissions will be paid for the accommodation. Apply to the Solicitor of the owner, M. A. BORKE, 9 Masonic Temple Chicago. au24x1w

WANTED.—Good Saddle and Harness Hands will be given
Good Wages and Constant Employment,
By applying immediately to J. B. SICKLES & CO. 142 Main street, St. Louis, Mo. au14-g306-3w

WANTED—TEACHER, TUTOR.—A graduate of Harvard College, who has been engaged in teaching during the last four years, wishes to obtain a situation as Teacher or Private Tutor, either in the city or country. He has letters from gentlemen in New England. Thorough instruction given in all branches preparatory to college or business life. Address "TUTOR," Tribune Office. aug23x3w

WANTED.—Something New!—SOMETHING NEW!!—EMPLOYMENT!—EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL ENERGETIC PERSONS!!—Male and Female Agents wanted in every town and city in the West. From $50 to $150 per month can be easily made by all who choose to help themselves. This is NO PATENT MEDICINE, BOOK AGENCY, WAR EXCITING AFFAIR, or any other HUMBUG, but an upright, honorable and respectable business. Every man or woman in business, or out of employment ought to be possessed of the information, as it is sure to BRING IN A LARGE INCOME. No one will regret having sent for the information, be his present employment ever so lucrative. Full particulars given to all who enclose Ten Cents, (in money or the new postage stamps), and address HENRY L. TUCKER, P. O. Box 3888, Chicago. au23x1w

TEACHER!—A lady who has been Teaching Music the French, English and German Languages in the Danville College, in Missouri, wishes to obtain a like situation in some College or Academy in this city. Can bring the best of references from her former employers, also from the first families of St. Louis. Any answer addressed to "B. F." at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to. au23x3t

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—Parties wishing to rent a Furnished House from October first to May first can have a good paying tenant with small family. Michigan or Wabash avenues, south of Twelfth street, preferred. Address "A." Box 186 Chicago Post Office. au22-g400-1w

500 AGENTS WANTED. $40 per month and expenses made selling Lloyd's United States Railroad and War Map, and the Herald's War Map. Wholesale Agency corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4352. J. H. JOHNSON. No circular mailed to any one unless a return postage stamp is enclosed. The above Maps mailed to any part of the world on receipt of 25 cents in money or stamps. au16-g374-2w R. R. LANDON, Agent.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR
The Sixteenth Regiment of
UNITED STATES INFANTRY.
Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarters, No. 151 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, or at 15 West Randolph street. Anybody procuring an able-bodied Recruit will receive Two Dollars. A. J. SLEMMER,
Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Regt. Recig
jy13-g134-2m

To Rent.

TO RENT—Wanted, a Cottage on the West Side, within five minutes' walk of Market. Address "F," P. O. Box 2486. au24x2t

TO RENT, WITH BOARD, in a very desirable location on Michigan Avenue, one suite or separate rooms. Terms reasonable. You can call and see them by addressing Box 436 au24x2t

TO RENT—Possession given on September first—Residence 269 Ontario street, near Wolcott street, situated in one of the pleasantest localities on the North Side. Good yard, and neighborhood unexceptionable. For further particulars inquire at the house. au24x3t

TO RENT—Two Rooms on second floor of No. 40 Clark street. Apply to DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING, Printers and Stationers, 40 Clark street. au23-g31-1m

TO RENT—A neat Cottage House, the second south of the Railroad Crossing, on the east side of Wabash Avenue. Inquire of A. HUNTINGTON, No. 10 Portland Block. au19 g191-1w

TO RENT—Large and pleasant Offices in the second story of the brick building 173 Clark street, corner of Monroe. Also, a Hall 22x50 feet in the third story. Inquire of J. S. CURLL, on the premises. au15-g287-2m

TO RENT.—Two four-story Brick Stores and Cellars, 20 by 152 feet, (on North Water street), constructed for Storage, but can be used to advantage by Manufacturers. Apply to G. W. ADAMS, in rear of 180 North Water street. au16x1m

TO RENT—A first class Residence, No. 228 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, baths, &c., and good brick stables attached. Possession given first of September next. Inquire of O. M. DORMAN at the office of Waite & Towne, 106 Washington street au24x1w

TO RENT—The three story Brick House, No. 277 Ontario street (just east of Rush street.) The house is nearly new, furnished with all modern improvements, and the location very desirable. Apply to E. K. ROGERS, 275 Ontario street, or at 144 Market street, corner of Monroe. au24x3t

TO RENT—A desirable Residence on Wabash avenue. Brick House nearly new, with all modern conveniences, in a desirable location. Barn attached. The Furniture for sale, is nearly new and in good order. A favorable opportunity to a family desiring to go to housekeeping. Address P. O. Drawer 5901. au24x3t

TO RENT—A first-class Dwelling House on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street. House contains some fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements. Carriage house attached. Preference given to those wanting Furniture. Possession when wanted. Boarding house keepers nor those in condition not able to pay the rent need not apply. For further particulars address Post Office Box No. 452, or apply at No. 237 Lake street. au20-g217-1w

TO RENT OR FOR SALE, with or without the Furniture, a beautiful Country Residence, located in Elgin, forty miles from Chicago. The house is nearly new, large and commodious, with two acres of land covered with Native Forest Trees, and adjoins the residence of the Rev. Mr. Clark, on Main street. This is a good opportunity for any wishing a healthy and pleasant home for children. Address Post-Office box 780, Elgin, Kane County, Ill., or call on the premises.

TO BE RENTED—The very desirable English Basement Brick and Marble Front House, Belgrave Terrace, No. 44 May street, between Washington and Madison streets, ten minutes ride from City Hall. House contains Gas, Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water, and use of Stable if desired. Is in thorough repair, and will be rented low to a choice tenant. Address Post Office Box 4162, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington-st., Office No. 6. apr21-ly

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A new two-story, American Basement Brick House, admirably arranged, containing all the modern improvements, together with gas fixtures, a stone cellar under cells, and a brick barn on the premises, which is located conveniently to the street cars, on the West Side, in a good neighborhood and within ten minutes ride of the Court House. Possession given first of September, or sooner if desired. Address Post Office Box 1142, giving real name and place of business. au24x3t

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS
To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs), near Clark street. [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The Lease, Stock and Fixtures of an old and well established Wood Yard, centrally located, and doing a good business. Inquire of JOHN E. KING, at the foot of Franklin street. au24x2t

FOR SALE—200,000 feet assorted Lumber, which will be closed out FOR CASH at such prices as will be an inducement to cash purchasers. Apply to J. B. THOMPSON & CO. No. 353 South Water street. au21 g38-1m

FOR SALE WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE—A large and commodious dwelling known as 44 Edina Place; also a good Stable attached. The whole will be sold cheap, with three years lease of ground. Apply on the premises. au19 g48-1w

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 Tavern Stand, in a flourishing town on the Mississippi River. Regular station for the Northwestern Stage Company during the winter months. A cash buyer can get a bargain. For full particulars address "T. & S.," Minneiska, Minn. au18x1m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An excellent opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to engage in the lumber business. A large SAW MILL at Green Bay, all complete and in good running order, with 1000 acres of pine land, is offered in exchange for property in Chicago or improved farms in Illinois. For particulars address P. O. Box 3073, Chicago. jy31-x1m

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. MOSHITER, Lake Forest. je13-g284-3m

TO BARBERS.—FOR SALE, a first class Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in a fast improving city—population at the last census 20,000—doing a good business. For particulars address "A. E.," Box 756, Peoria, Ill. au19 g55-3t

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Michigan Avenue, south of Ringold Place, will be sold, rented or exchanged for other good property. The furniture will be sold on liberal terms as to prices and credit. Apply to JAS. D. SHERMAN, 12 State street. au9 g38-1w

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER—One second-hand Stationary Steam Engine, in good running order, 20 inch bore by 20 inch stroke, on heavy iron frame, with locomotive boiler four feet in diameter, containing 48 3 inch flues 17 feet long, fire box five feet outside. Apply to P. W. GATES & CO., corner Canal and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—At low prices, the largest and best assortment of CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES in the city, consisting in part of Rockaways, Side Bars, Phaetons, Coupés, Buggies. Also Sleighs, at HIBLTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository, Market street, near Washington street, Chicago, Ill. au4 g24-1m

Lost.

LOST—On the 15th inst., a Dark cow, with brass knobs on her horns, one horn broke off, with a leather strap and bell on. Any one that will bring her to 153 West Van Buren street, will be liberally rewarded. au24x3t

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant Front Room to rent with board, in a private family, located on Wabash avenue, north of Adams street. Address Post Office Box 1845.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant rooms, or suites of rooms, can be had for gentlemen and their wives, with board. Also two or three day boarders, at 111 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for families or single gentlemen, can be had at 104 Monroe street. A few day boarders can be accommodated. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A large and pleasant front room with board, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at No. 80 [illegible] part of Washington street, opposite the [illegible] Square.

BOARDING.—Board, with pleasant rooms, suitable for accommodation of families or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 225 South Clark street. Terms for gentlemen, $3 00 per week. It is also [illegible] for day boarders, as it is only a few minutes walk from the Post Office.

BOARDING.—To Rent—Board, a front Parlor and Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, and 21 Michigan avenue. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated at 74 Wabash [illegible] ences required.

THE SOLLITT HOUSE, on Franklin street, is now being thoroughly renovated and refitted. The table is supplied with the [illegible] prices to correspond with the times [illegible] unoccupied choice family and single rooms [illegible] sient Board $1.25 per day. au24x1w BRONSON & [illegible], Props.

General Notices.

MATRIMONIAL.—A Young Gentleman who does not wish to mix in general society, and whose opportunities for associating with the fair sex are, therefore comparatively limited, desires to become acquainted with a YOUNG LADY of prepossessing appearance and refined manners, with a view, primarily, to social enjoyment [illegible] of marriage to be afterwards determined [illegible] CHARLES E. G., Box 3906, Chicago P. O.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A half interest in a flourishing [illegible] Railroad Depot, situated in the [illegible] State of Illinois, will be exchanged [illegible] Estate. For particulars address "C. A. [illegible]" Chicago, Ill.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, [illegible] De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll [illegible] the same land entered by THOMAS [illegible] and now owned by Ardelia S. and Mary [illegible] Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to H. N. [illegible] 11 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

A CARD.—$200 will be paid [illegible] any person who will procure a situation [illegible] $1,000 per annum for advertiser, who is a [illegible] of practical experience and acknowledged [illegible] well as a first class correspondent. Unexceptionable references will be given. All communications regarded as strictly private and confidential. "CASH," Post Office Drawer 6192.

Commission Merchants.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. [illegible]
Give their exclusive attention to the [illegible] sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce [illegible]
RICE FAY. [au28-6l-ly] JAS. H. [illegible]

T. MAPLE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago.
Cash advances made on Consignments.
T. MAPLE. [jy15-g31s tndf]

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND [illegible]
No. 226 South Water street.
Sole Agents for Paxton Mills.

MACQUEEN & GRIN[illegible]
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells street, Chicago, Ill.
Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce &c., in this market.
PETER MACQUEEN. [au5 g38-3m]

JOSEPH H. TUCKER
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.
Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property and for sale in this market, or for shipment [illegible]

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., have opened at 180 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties [illegible] Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., [illegible] give such superior advantages.
M. S. NICHOLS. C. F. BRITT. [illegible]

A. PEUGNET,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally.
Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,
N. E. Corner South Water and Clark sts.
P. O. Box 329.
REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, [illegible] mond, S. W. Ripley, Esq., Chicago, Ill., [illegible] Nephs & Co., Gourd Freres, [illegible] King & Sons, New York; J. B. Lacos, [illegible] Tesson, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

CASH ADVANCES
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
Will be made on consignments to the above house of
BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,
oc29-ly] By THOMAS [illegible]

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street, Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Will make cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market [illegible]
MURRY NELSON. [ap13] [illegible]

Bedford, Meredith & [illegible]
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 220 and 222 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

H. P. STANLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 143 South Water street, P. O. Box 323, Chicago, Illinois. We solicit consignment of goods that are of the best [illegible] would be our own choice to deal in no other [illegible]
N. B.—I have several acres of the Wilson's [illegible] Strawberry, and will sell plants of that variety [illegible] usual rates, and in any quantities.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, [illegible] Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. [illegible] Water street, Chicago.
Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. au1ai3-ly

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLIN[illegible]
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. [illegible] Water street, second door west of Wells street, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and produce in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, George Steel & Co.
J. M. WILLIAMS. ja26-ly W. D. HOUGHTELLIN[illegible]

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
210 South Water Street, Chicago.
B. F. CULVER. ja26d54 C. E. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse.........No. 9 South Water [illegible]
Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, [illegible] Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON,
STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between [illegible] and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
SAMUEL A. FORD, au17-ly NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 144 South Water street, [illegible] Building, Post Office Drawer 6127, Chicago.
REFERENCES—Sturgis, Buckingham & Co; Wm. [illegible] Freight Agent G. B. & C. R. R.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 186 and 188 South Water street. A. E. NEELY, E. K. LAWRENCE, WINDIATE, E. F. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 5 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. P. GRIFFIN. [illegible]

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE,
General Commission Merchants,
7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and LaSalle streets, Chicago.
JOHN J. MUDD, my17-ly G. [illegible]

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
226...........SOUTH WATER STREET,
Atkin's Building.
Business confined strictly to commission.

R. & S. P. CARTER,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1 Board of Trade Building, 2d floor, will give personal attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Produce. Advances made on consignments.
ROSWELL CARTER. [illegible] SAM'L P. CARTER.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 224½ South Water street, Chicago.
WATSON V. COE. WM. H. ROE. S. A. [illegible]

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Doley's Building, corner South Water and [illegible] streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce [illegible] No. 22 South Water street, [illegible] Chicago.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year........$ 8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week.......... .15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year........ 6.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months.. 4.00
Tri-weekly, per year........................ 4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's. $1.00). 1.50
" 3 copies.................................. 4.00
" 6 copies.................................. 8.00
" 10 copies................................. 10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club..... 20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address: "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1861.

☞ For Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.

☞ For "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

A PANIC AND A FIGHT.

Our last night's dispatches develop another panic and a fight in the rebel army. In the first instance, a large number were greatly frightened, and in the fight, six or eight rebels were killed.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Our subscribers will please remit us no more postage stamps of the kind now in use, as this species of currency will become stump-tail on Wednesday, the 28th inst., after which date we can neither sell, use nor exchange them. The new style of stamps will be received in payment of subscription.

MISSOURI.

Our accounts from Missouri this morning are full of interest. Jefferson City—the point of immediate danger—is garrisoned by over 6,000 men. Other reinforcements are rapidly arriving. Gov. Gamble calls for 42,000 Union volunteers, (6,000 from each military district,) and will have them. The combined efforts of the military and civil authorities will presently have in the field an army that will make short work of McCulloch. Our prospects in Missouri are now on the high road to success, although success may not be obtained without a struggle.

FORTRESS MONROE.

General Wool, at Fortress Monroe, realizes the public expectations. He seems to have settled into his new duties with all the ease of an experienced officer. Already our army is said to feel the new impulse of a master mind. Gen. Butler will remain, being arraigned more particularly to the volunteer forces outside the fort, while Gen. Wool directs the operations of the whole. It is a slight matter, to be sure, but we like the way Gen. Wool has of making the enemy at Sewall's Point the target in his practice with the Big Union Gun. He gave them a taste of the Rip Raps in fine old style, the other day.

MAYOR BERRET.

Justice has at length been done in the case of Mayor J. R. Berret, of Washington, and at last accounts he was en route to New York, to keep company with the Baltimore prisoners in Fort Lafayette. If their conduct had been dangerous and pernicious, his has been not less so; for it has been by an officer holding intimate relations with the Federal Government, and who has dared to counsel and encourage treason within the very shadow of the National Capitol. In making this disposition of him, we are spared the further disgrace of a Mayor, at the seat of Government, refusing to take the oath of fealty to that Government.

ENORMOUS RECEIPTS OF GRAIN.

The receipts of Flour and Grain by the railroads leading from the West, during the past six days, were as follows:

Flour, brls	31,8
Wheat, bu	756,8
Corn, bu	1,220,97
Oats, bu	95,75
Rye, bu	9,15
Barley, bu	2,05

Reducing the flour to wheat, the entire receipts of grain during the week, (which does not include the receipts by the three Eastern railroads) amount to 2,323,08 bushels.

Compared with former years this is the largest amount of grain ever received in any one week in the history of our grain trade. There were several weeks in the months of August and September of last year when the amount of wheat received was larger, but of wheat and corn together we have no parallel for the last week.

The shipments of all kinds of grain by Lake last week, including flour, were equal to 1,183,414 bushels—so that there is an accumulation to the amount of grain in store during the week of 1,100,000 bushels.

WANTED—MORE GRAIN WAREHOUSES.

There are now in this city fourteen grain warehouses, with a storage capacity of upwards of four millions of bushels. Within the past year two large houses were built, of a capacity of 700,000 bushels each, and it was thought when these were finished that no more would be needed for a year or two. But, here we are with our warehouses all full, or so nearly full that canal boats have to be detained in the river loaded—there being no storage room for their grain. And this, too, when we have only begun to move the new crops, and the country yet full of old corn and other grain. It is evident that if our railroads desire to carry grain to their fullest capacity, they will have to take immediate steps towards erecting more warehouses, and it would be advisable also to erect warehouses for canal grain along the various branches of our rivers.

While writing on this subject, we would also call attention to the necessity that exists for a reduction of the rates of storage. At present they are as follows:—1c per bushel for the first twenty days, (including elevating and shipping) and ½c per bushel for every ten days thereafter. When the farmer is receiving $1.00 per bushel for wheat, and 50c per bushel for corn, he may be able to afford such rates of storage, but when corn is sold at 10a12c per bushel, and wheat at 45a50c, the above rates are severely felt. We would not, however, refer to this at all, were it not a fact patent to all, that for the past two years, these warehouses have been earning most extravagant profits for their owners—earnings which cannot be equalled in a legitimate way in any other business. One house in the city during the past month, we are informed, has netted $1,600 per day, and from some houses the net profits of each cannot be less than $150,000 per annum.

In times like these, when the price of almost everything is much lower than usual—especially produce—our warehousemen ought to be content with a lower rate of storage. They can well afford to do it, and even then they will be making more money than any other class of men in produce or any other trade.

Our railroads, however, must either build more warehouses, or stop carrying grain.

RUSSELL, ONCE MORE.

A correspondent sends us an extract from a letter of Henry J. Raymond, published in the New York *Times*, in relation to the battle of Bull Run, in which he says he saw Mr. Russell, of the London Times, at or near Centreville, during the stampede—sends it as evidence that Mr. Russell witnessed what he describes. We have no doubt on any part of his statement, except that which refers to matters within our own personal knowledge; and as we were not with him at Centreville and did not join him until he had got two to three miles from that place, we cannot say whether his description of what occurred there is correct or not. But, passing over matters of minor importance, we do say that when he affirms that East of Fairfax Court House, he could not tell whether he heard the sound of cannon or not, owing to the "roar of the flight" of our